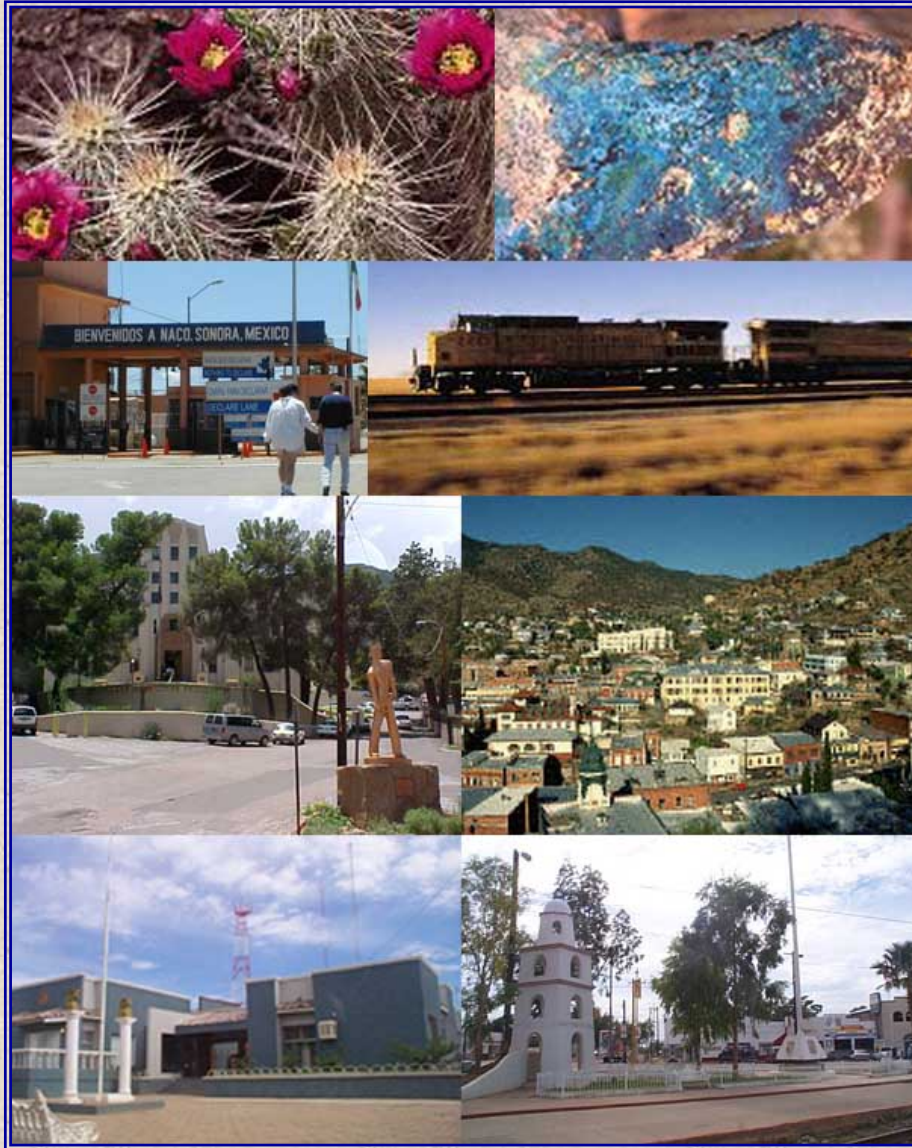


# Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan Between Cochise County, Arizona and Naco, Sonora



**BINATIONAL PREVENTION  
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN  
BETWEEN  
NACO, SONORA AND COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA**

**October 4, 2002**



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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This plan was initiated and prepared by a Steering Committee for the communities of Cochise County, Arizona and Naco, Sonora with the support of the department heads of all participating agencies. The Steering Committee members include:

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The plan was prepared with funding and support of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX. The Steering Committee would like to thank the following people for their assistance:

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**BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN  
FOR THE REGIONAL COMMUNITIES OF  
NACO, SONORA, MEXICO AND  
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

**FORWARD**

In 1999, the United States of America and Mexico signed a Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) that established a foundation for cooperative efforts regarding preparedness, mitigation, response and prevention of hazardous substance releases in the border area, which is defined as 62.2 miles (100 km.) on either side of the inland international boundary. The JCP serves as an umbrella plan which sets forth a broad framework for planning efforts for the 14 Sister City pairs on the U.S.- Mexico border from California through Texas. The federal governments of the United States of America and Mexico acknowledge the need for Sister City Planning. They recognize the benefits of cross border response and cooperative sharing of resources and manpower in times of national disasters. So too, the communities of Cochise County, Arizona, and Naco, Sonora recognize their need to cooperate with each other in times of local disasters and to take preventive measures to reduce risks and mitigate incidents.

This binational plan calls for increased communication, coordination and cooperation to prevent and respond to a hazardous substance release in the border area. Its goals and objectives are to more effectively and efficiently utilize resources on both sides of the border to prevent and respond to emergency situations to protect public health, safety, and environment in the border area.

It is not the intent of this plan to supersede any existing local, state, regional, or federal authorities or plan when a disaster or emergency has been declared in the border area. Rather, the purpose is to complement existing local, state, regional, or federal plans and to better serve the local binational community.



**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING ON CROSS BORDER COMMUNICATIONS  
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE STRATEGIES FOR POLLUTING INCIDENTS FOR  
THE COMMUNITIES OF NACO, SONORA, MEXICO AND COCHISE COUNTY,  
ARIZONA, UNITED STATES**

The City of Naco, Sonora and the County of Cochise, Arizona have agreed to provide mutual cooperation to effectively reduce the risk of and respond to threats to the public health, safety and welfare of the communities caused by explosions, fires, spills, or releases of hazardous substances into the environment. This understanding is to reinforce the cooperation between the jurisdictions to be able to prevent and respond more efficiently to these emergencies.

The following statements of principles are intended to serve as a guide to emergency response authorities in both jurisdictions.

1. Nothing in this understanding shall revoke or diminish the application of United States law in the United States or Mexican law in Mexico. However, the authorities of either country may request the assistance of the other country in order to mitigate the situation, if the normal application of law in either country might lead to delay or difficulty in the rapid execution of necessary emergency response measures.
2. The agencies of both jurisdictions charged with emergency responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of the two jurisdictions for the emergency use of manpower, material resources, supplies, systems, and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. To this end, a Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will be established and will meet at least once every two years. The BEPC will address planning and preparedness activities and conduct an annual binational exercise to evaluate and improve the coordination of this plan.
3. It is mutually agreed that this understanding does not relieve any of the mentioned parties of the obligation to provide protection against fires or other emergencies, according to their respective jurisdictions, and to use reasonable diligence in maintaining all equipment in adequate condition according to industry standards. The decision to render aid across the border rests ultimately with the County Administrator of Cochise County, Arizona, when requested by the Mayor of Naco, Sonora and with the Mayor of Naco, Sonora, when requested by County Administrator of Cochise County. Each jurisdiction may decide not to render aid, depending on each incident, if its resources are not capable of meeting obligations in its own jurisdiction.
4. Although the Plan has executed elements of community coordination, there still remain issues that may require state or federal legislation to resolve and issues that may not be resolved. Some of the challenges that remain are:
  - a. Emergency response equipment is not covered by the U.S. insurance policies once the vehicles and equipment cross the international border either direction.

- b. Good Samaritan laws do not protect emergency responders from a personal liability lawsuit in Mexico. Mexican responders in the U.S. are covered by existing Good Samaritan laws.
- c. There is no accepted standard communication frequency available to coordinate incident response within the Border area nor is their common licensing to operate on compatible frequencies.

The issues listed above may require federal legislation to resolve. While this Plan will be executed, it will be necessary to pursue resolution of these issues at the federal and state levels of both countries.

A possible solution would be umbrella coverage through the state and federal governments for emergency vehicles and personnel and licensing of the Border emergency response participants to operate on compatible frequencies on both sides of the Border.

- 5. The jurisdiction providing the assistance will supervise their necessary personnel and assigned equipment. The group receiving aid will have authorized persons to provide general directions related to the work. The responsible party for the spill receiving the assistance will be responsible for providing the responders the necessary materials, food, shelter, temporary housing, gasoline and lubricants for the equipment and any other such items needed to respond adequately.
- 6. The jurisdictions involved in this understanding will not be required to pay compensation to the other for services rendered.
- 7. Each government will use its best efforts to facilitate the movement of evacuees, refugees, emergency response personnel, equipment or other resources into its territory or across its territory from one area of the country to another when such movement is desired to facilitate emergency response operations in either country. To this end:
  - a. To the maximum extent permitted by law and regulation, the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico, during the period of an emergency, will use their best efforts to minimize any delays, which might otherwise be caused by border crossing requirements. Both governments will also use their best efforts to ensure that emergency response equipment, facilities, and supplies may be used effectively and to mutual advantage in joint efforts, tests, preparations and exercises.
  - b. The emergency response agencies of both governments will consult together to identify and remove any serious potential impediments to cross border assistance, emergency operations and the cross border flow of commodities for emergency response. Unresolved problems should be communicated to the Joint Response Team for appropriate action.

8. For the purpose of emergency relief, health and welfare services, each government will use its best efforts to ensure that the affected persons receive the best treatment available.
9. It is recognized and agreed that in undertaking this cooperative effort, neither Cochise County nor the City of Naco, Sonora are assuming any legal responsibility for the actions taken by the various other participating agencies, governmental bodies or organizations that may agree to cooperate in any response action, or for the costs incurred by any such agencies. Both parties agree to work cooperatively to seek reimbursement for any such costs or expenses from available federal or state programs. Neither party shall be obligated under this agreement to dedicate its own governmental funds for this effort, except as any such contribution may be expressly authorized by the respective governing bodies of these parties.
10. Each government will use its discretionary powers as far as possible to avoid a levy of any national tax on the services, equipment and supplies of the other country when the latter are engaged in emergency response activities on the territory of the other, and will use their best efforts to encourage state, provincial, and local authorities to do likewise.
11. Each government will include provisions for adequate security and care for the personnel, equipment, and resources of the other country in authorized emergency response activities. Such provisions will also ensure access to supplies necessary for their return.
12. Each government will call to the attention of its federal, state, local or other authorities in areas adjacent to the international border the desirability of achieving compatibility in emergency response planning between the United States and Mexico. For the purpose of achieving the most effective emergency response planning cooperation possible between the United States and Mexico, each government will, in a manner consistent with national plans and policies, also encourage and facilitate cooperative emergency arrangements between adjacent jurisdictions on matters falling within the competence of such jurisdictions.
13. Every two years, the parties will examine the present understanding in light of its application in order to decide whether it must be modified. In addition, at any time the parties may examine this understanding and propose changes to the other party by personal service or certified mail. Changes will be considered effective starting on the date of the amendment's signing by all parties.
14. Any party to this understanding may withdraw at any time giving thirty calendar days prior written notice to all the parties.

Any party may change its service address by five calendar days written notice to each of the other parties.

Notice of withdrawal and change of address shall be served by personal service or by the respective party's Postal Service certified mail addressed to:

Board of Supervisors  
Cochise County  
1415 W. Melody Lane, Building B  
Bisbee, Arizona 85603

Presidencia Municipal  
H. Ayuntamiento de Naco  
Francisco Madero s/n  
Naco, Sonora 84180

*In witness, whereof, this understanding has been executed on October 4, 2002.*

//Original signed by//  
Patrick Call  
Chairman, Board of Supervisors  
Cochise County, Arizona

//Original signed by//  
J. Lorenzo Villegas V.  
Presidente Municipal  
Naco, Sonora

//Original signed by//  
Paul Newman  
District 2 Supervisor  
Cochise County, Arizona

//Original signed by//  
José Humberto Amaya  
Secretario del Ayuntamiento  
Naco, Sonora

//Original signed by//  
Leslie E. Thompson  
District 3 Supervisor  
Cochise County, Arizona

//Original signed by//  
Nadine Parkhurst  
Clerk of the Board  
Cochise County, Arizona

## 24-HOUR EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION

Any substantial threat to the public health, safety, or the environment due to an accidental spill or release of an oil or hazardous material into the air, surface water, groundwater, or onto the ground, should be reported to:

<i><b>UNITED STATES</b></i>	<i><b>MEXICO</b></i>
<p><b>First Response</b>            9-1-1 (from U.S.)            001-520-432-9501 (from Mexico)</p>	<p><b>First Response</b>            060 (from Mexico)            01152-6536-2125 (from U.S.)            01152-6534-3282 (from U.S.)</p>
<p><b>National Response Center</b>            1-800-424-8802 (from U.S.)            001-202-267-2675 (from Mexico)  <b>U.S. EPA Region IX Spill Phone</b>            1-415-947-4400 (from U.S.)            001-415-947-4400 (from Mexico)</p>	<p><b>National Communications Center: CENACOM            (Federal) Civil Protection Agency</b>            01-800-004-1300 (from Mexico)            01-55-5550-4885 (from Mexico)            01152-55-5550-4885 (from U.S.)</p>
<p><b>State of Arizona: ADEQ            Department of Environmental Quality</b>            (Releases from fixed facilities)            (State On-Scene Coordinator)            1-602-390-7894 (from U.S.)            001-602-390-7894 (from Mexico)            (For Spill Reporting “Reportable Quantity”)            1-602-771-2330 (from U.S.)            001-602-771-2330 (from Mexico)  <b>State of Arizona: DPS            Department of Public Safety</b>            (Releases during transportation – 24 hr Line)            1-602-223-2212 (from U.S.)            001-602-223-2212 (from Mexico)</p>	<p><b>State Communications Center            Civil Protection Agency, Sonora</b>            01-662-217-5430 (from Mexico)            01-662-217-3816 (from Mexico)            01-662-217-5410 (from Mexico)            01152-662-217-5430 (from U.S.)            01152-662-217-5410 (from U.S.)            01152-662-217-3816 (from U.S.)</p>
<p><b>Naco, Arizona Port of Entry</b></p> <p><b>U.S. Immigration and Nat. Service</b>            520-432-3111 (from U.S.)            001-520-432-3111 (from Mexico)</p> <p><b>U.S. Customs</b>            520-432-5349 (from U.S.)            001-520-432-5349 (from Mexico)</p>	<p><b>Naco, Sonora Port of Entry</b></p> <p><b>Mexican Customs</b>            01-633-334-0098 (from Mexico)            01152-633-334-0098 (from U.S.)</p>





## EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM

When any party is notified of an actual or threatened spill, release, fire or explosion of a hazardous substance conforming to this plan, the following information should be provided. A larger version of this form is provided in Appendix H.

a. Reporting party (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address) / Informante (nombre del funcionario o de él que responde, número de teléfono y dirección):	b. Suspected responsible party (name, telephone number, and address) / Probable entidad responsable (nombre, número de teléfono y dirección):
c. Description of incident (how the release, spill, fire, or explosion occurred) / Descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió la fuga, el derrame, el fuego o la explosión):	
d. Date and time of incident / Fecha y hora del incidente:	
e. Vehicle identification number / Número de identificación del vehículo:	
f. Location / Lugar:	
g. Type of container and capacity / Tipo de contenedor y capacidad:	
h. Specific identifiers (i.e., cross road, railroad milepost) / Identificadores específicos (e.g., intersección, kilómetro de la vía del ferrocarril):	
i. Hazardous substances involved / Sustancias peligrosas involucradas:	j. Quantity / Cantidad:
k. Spill or release to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water? / Derrame o escape al aire, suelo o agua: ¿hacia dónde va? ¿Qué cantidad va al agua? :	
l. Corrective actions taken / Medidas de corrección tomadas:	
m. Roads closed / Caminos cerrados:	
n. Number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations / Número de muertos, heridos o evacuaciones:	
o. Other notifications made / Otras notificaciones hechas:	
p. Additional comments / Comentarios adicionales:	



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In 1983, the United States of America and Mexico signed the La Paz Agreement. This landmark document sets forth binational cooperation for the protection, improvement and conservation of the environment in the border area. Annex II of the La Paz Agreement creates a Joint Response Team (JRT) whose major responsibility was to author a Joint Contingency Plan (JCP). In 1988, the U.S. and Mexico signed the *Joint United States of America - United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substance Along the Border*, revised in June 1999 as the *Joint United States - Mexico Contingency Plan for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies Caused by Releases, Spills, Fires, or Explosions of Hazardous Substances in the Inland Border Area*.

The JCP specifically calls for the development of Sister City Plans for the 14 Sister City pairs along the U.S.-Mexico border from California through Texas. Sister City planning is a vehicle to lay out a binational framework of cross border cooperation and collaboration of resources and manpower during a polluting incident in the border area and a communications strategy to more effectively control an emergency situation.

This document is a binational emergency response and prevention plan for the Naco, Sonora and the Cochise County, Arizona border area. It consists of an overview of the plan area, a communication strategy ready for implementation during a polluting incident, and identification of hazards and vulnerable areas. This plan specifically addresses the requirement under the JCP to prepare Sister City plans. It is not intended to replace or supplant any plans in effect in the region, but is designed to aid in a binational response to a hazardous materials incident that may affect the border area.

This plan at no time usurps existing federal, state, county, regional, or municipal plans within the jurisdictional boundary addressed by this plan.

If the region affected declares an emergency under this plan to be in effect, the municipality affected will, subject to its own disaster plan, inform state and federal officials, as identified in their respective plans. The Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan is activated for the short term only and it will provide specifics for the coordination of resources and equipment.

The initial and prime responsibility for providing immediate assistance rests with the city, county or regional government affected. It is at this level that services such as fire, police, health, social services, public works, and public utilities are located. An emergency under the Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan may be declared when (1) a city, county or region so requests from the head of government, (2) the emergency, due to geography, may dictate evacuation into a neighboring region, (3) the municipality, county or region affected may request mutual aid support, supplying manpower, resources, social services, fire, public works, emergency health services, and other specialized expertise as deemed necessary by the affected municipality, or (4) the emergency may affect a neighboring municipality, county, or region.

## **1.1 Naco, Sonora/Cochise County, Arizona Plan Area**

The Mexican City of Naco is located in northeastern Sonora on the U.S.-Mexico border, 200 miles (333 km.) from the state capital of Hermosillo. The city rests at an altitude of 5,029 feet (1,524 meters) above sea level and covers roughly 251 square miles (651 sq. km.).

Naco, Sonora was founded in 1901, upon the commencement of the construction of the Naco-Cananea railroad. The town became an official city in 1937.

Cochise County was formed on February 1, 1881 and is named after the famous Chiricahua Apache leader Cochise. It encompasses 6,256 square miles (16,200 sq. km.) and is roughly square in shape being approximately 85 miles (137 km.) wide and 75 miles (121 km.) long. It is located in the extreme southeast corner of the State of Arizona. It shares common borders with Santa Cruz and Pima Counties on the west, Graham and Greenlee Counties on the north, by the State of New Mexico on the east, and by the Mexican State of Sonora on the south. Forty percent of the County's land is privately owned with the remainder being owned by state and federal governments.

The U.S. townsite of Naco is located on the border with Mexico in south-central Cochise County. It is roughly 95 miles (153 km.) southeast of Tucson, three miles (4.8 km.) south of Bisbee and thirty miles (48 km.) north of Cananea, Mexico. Formerly a major agribusiness cattle crossing location, today Naco, Arizona is a small, unincorporated town that covers 260 acres (1.05 sq. km.) along the U.S. border with Mexico.

The twin Nacos were established as ports of entry between Bisbee, Arizona, and the new mines at Cananea, Sonora. A railroad between Naco and Cananea was completed in 1901, which transported miners and equipment south to the mines and copper to the north. From the 1930s until the 1980s, the area served as a principal route for the processing and shipping of cattle between Mexico and the United States.

### **1.1.1 Physical Environment**

The southern and central parts of the municipality of Naco, Sonora include rugged terrain formed by the Sierra of San Jose. The semi-flat areas are located in the northern and southern areas, and are made up of plateaus and gradual slopes. The flat portions of the city are located to the west and are bordered by the Magallanes Mountains to the east and the San Jose Mountains to the south.

The main river in Naco, Sonora is the Punto de Agua River that originates in the United States and flows towards Agua Prieta where it feeds the river of the same name.

The local climate is considered semi-dry, temperate. The median annual temperature is 68.9° F (20.5° C), with a median annual precipitation of 18.4 inches (466.6 millimeters). The region experiences occasional freezes in the months of November and February.

Cochise County is mountainous with broad valleys, which generally run in a north to south direction. It is characterized by desert vegetation, grasslands, and by evergreen forest in the mountainous regions. Annual rainfall is normally from 9.84 to 18.44 inches (250 to 468 millimeters), falling principally in the summer months. The average humidity is low, varying from 29% to 65%. The temperatures depend on the altitude and vary from 63 to 95 °F (17 to 35°C) in the summer and 30 to 64 °F (-1 to 18 °C) in the winter. Snow occurs at higher elevations in the winter.

Table 1 shows average monthly temperatures and precipitation for the plan area.

<b>Table 1 WEATHER Naco, Arizona / Naco, Sonora</b>			
<b>Month</b>	<b>Avg. Daily High (°F/°C)</b>	<b>Avg. Daily Low (°F/°C)</b>	<b>Avg. Precipitation. (inches/millimeters)</b>
January	59 / 15.0	35 / 1.7	0.9 / 22.86
February	63 / 17.2	37 / 2.8	0.6 / 15.24
March	67 / 19.4	40 / 4.4	0.6 / 15.24
April	76 / 24.4	46 / 7.8	0.2 / 5.08
May	84 / 28.9	53 / 11.7	0.2 / 5.08
June	94 / 34.4	62 / 16.7	0.4 / 10.16
July	92 / 33.3	66 / 18.9	3.3 / 83.82
August	90 / 32.2	64 / 17.8	3.1 / 78.74
September	86 / 30.0	60 / 15.6	1.6 / 40.64
October	78 / 25.6	52 / 11.1	1.1 / 27.94
November	67 / 19.4	42 / 5.6	0.6 / 15.24
December	59 / 15.0	36 / 2.2	1 / 25.4
Year	76.3 / 24.6	49.4 / 9.7	13.6 / 345.4

Source: www.weather.com, 2002 data for Naco, AZ.

### 1.1.2 Population

Based on year 2000 figures from the U.S. and Mexican Census Bureaus, the estimated cumulative population of the Naco, Sonora / Naco, Arizona area is 8,833 persons with roughly 8,000 persons residing in Naco, Sonora and 833 persons in Naco, Arizona.

Eighty-two percent of the persons living in Naco, Arizona identify themselves as Hispanic or Latino. Assuming a constant annual growth rate of 2.44%, the population of Naco, Arizona is estimated to increase to 1,321 persons by 2016.

According to information provided by the Population and Housing Census, from 1950 to 1990, Naco, Sonora increased its population from 2,495 to 4,645 inhabitants, which is equivalent to a 1.57% annual growth rate.

<b>Table 2</b>			
<b>POPULATION</b>			
	1990	1995	2000
Naco, Sonora	4,645	5,733*	8,000
Naco, Arizona	-	-	833
Cochise County	97,624	122,300	117,755

Source: U.S. Census Bureau: April 1, 2000 Census / \*BECC Estimate from 1996

### **1.1.3 Economy**

The primary source of employment in Naco, Sonora is the maquiladora industry. Maquiladoras in Naco manufacture furniture and electronics. Agriculture, livestock breeding and mining rank second, third and fourth, in order of revenue. There is one industrial park in Naco, Sonora.

There are 124 commercial businesses in Naco, Sonora, including grocery stores, butcher shops, customs agents, parts stores, stationery stores and barbershops. The tourism industry is another important part of the local economy, generating over 500 direct jobs.

The main business in Naco, Arizona is the Turquoise Valley Golf Course and the RV Park.

The primary employers of persons working in the plan area on the U.S. side include government agencies (Federal, State and County), service industries, construction, and local businesses.

### **1.1.4 Infrastructure**

#### **1.1.4.1 Naco, Sonora**

The basic public services in Naco, Sonora consist of a water supply with 100% coverage, a sanitary sewer system to which 65% of the population is connected, a wastewater treatment plant system, garbage collection services and a sanitary landfill.

A 16-inch (40.6 cm) natural gas pipeline passes through the municipality of Naco, Sonora. The pipeline extends a total of 211 miles (340 km.), crossing through the cities of Naco, Cananea, Imuris, Magdalena, Santa Ana, Benjamín Hill, and Hermosillo, with a capacity of 100 million cubic feet (2.8 million cubic meters) per day at a pressure of 1,000 pounds (453.6 kilos).

Ninety percent of the urban area of Naco has electricity service. Seventy-five percent of the town has street lighting, particularly along the main roads and in the urban core of the city. Service is provided from a 345 kilovolt (kV) high-tension line that enters the city from the west. During summer months, Naco experiences frequent power outages due to the overheating of the lines.

There is one major radio station in Naco, *Radio Ayuntamiento*, which is operated by the City of Naco.

#### **1.1.4.2 Naco, Arizona**

Electricity in Naco, Arizona is supplied by Arizona Public Service. Current generating capacity is 4,022 megawatts (MW) and the current peak overall power system is 4,420 MW. Natural gas is supplied by the Southwest Gas Corporation.

There are no local U.S. radio or television stations serving the plan area. Television coverage is provided by Cable 1, which has a distribution center in Bisbee, Arizona, and individually owned satellite receiver systems. Broadcast radio is received from Douglas and Sierra Vista, Arizona. There is also a low power FM broadcast station located in Naco, Sonora that provides coverage to the plan area.

Qwest Communications provides the wired telephone system serving Naco.

The U.S. Postal Service operates a Post Office, without home delivery in the plan area.

The Naco School District operates a kindergarten through 8<sup>th</sup> grade school with a student enrollment of approximately 280 students.

#### **1.1.5 Cultural Significance**

A common culture and history reinforces the close relationship between the two communities of Naco, Sonora and Naco, Arizona. Mexican culture is central to the lives of the residents on both sides of the border, as demonstrated in the food, customs, and social ties. Roughly 80% of the population in Naco, Arizona is Hispanic.

### **1.2 Authority**

This plan was developed in accordance with the following federal and state statutes and agreements for both countries.

#### **1.2.1 Laws and Statutes**

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, 42 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq.*

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (Title III of Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986), 42 U.S.C. § 11001 *et seq.*

The General Law of Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection (Published January 28, 1988).

Law No. 104 on Ecological Balance and Environmental Protection for the State of Sonora (Published December 3, 1991).



## **1.2.2 Regulations**

40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300, National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (2000).

29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (2000).

Bylaws of the Secretariat of the Environment and Natural Resources (Published July 4, 2001).

Bylaws of the General Law of Ecological Balance concerning Hazardous Waste (Published November 25, 1988).

## **1.2.3 Binational Agreements**

Agreement Between the United States of America and the United Mexican States on Cooperation for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area (La Paz Agreement) (August 14, 1983).

Annex II to the Agreement (July 18, 1985, revised June 1999) is the foundation for the development of the Joint Contingency Plan.

## **1.3 Other Applicable Contingency Plans**

Sections of the agreements and plans described below were adapted for use in various components of this plan.

### **1.3.1 Binational Contingency Plans**

The United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies Caused by Releases, Spills, Fires or Explosions of Hazardous Substances in the Inland Border Area (June 4, 1999).

Joint United States of America - United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substances along the Border (1988).

The Joint Response Team (JRT) is an entity authorized by Annex II of the La Paz Agreement to undertake emergency actions to respond to accidental oil and hazardous materials spills along the 62.2-mile (100 km.) wide area on either side of the U.S.-Mexico border, and to coordinate international hazardous materials substance preparedness and response activities in this area. The JRT developed the JCP to respond to spills requiring international coordination between the United States and Mexico.

## **1.3.2 Mexico Contingency Plans**

### **1.3.2.1 Local and Regional Plans and Mutual Aid Agreements**

The City of Naco, Sonora is currently updating its emergency response plan.

### **1.3.2.2 State of Sonora Plans**

State of Sonora Civil Protection Plan (1998). This plan describes protocols for Civil Protection in the event of a natural disaster. Specific guidelines and procedures are established for hurricanes, fires, droughts, and frosts.

The State of Sonora, Mexico Catalogue of Hazards (1992) has been compiled by the State of Sonora and the State Unit of Civil Protection.

### **1.3.2.3 Federal Plans**

Technical Guide for Developing Municipal Contingency Plans (Protección Civil) (Revised 1998). This guidebook was published by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Federal Government in 1993. It provides guidelines for implementing local emergency plans in Mexico, in response to natural or man-made disasters. These plans are based on the identification and evaluation of local hazards, availability of human and material resources, and preparation and capabilities of the local community. Hazards are classified as: geological, hydrological/ meteorological, chemical, sanitary, or socio-organizational. Contingency plans are not yet mandatory by law in Mexico; however, Civil Protection strongly recommends each state and municipality have one.

National Contingency Plan (Protección Civil) (2000). This Plan was developed by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Federal Government. It follows a model similar to that of Civil Protection plans at the state and local levels. This is Mexico's primary plan in the event of a disaster. This plan is updated annually.

National System for Civil Protection Plan (2000). The Mexican Federal Government (Secretaria de Gobernación) developed the National System for Civil Protection for responding to all disasters including releases or spills involving oil or hazardous material throughout Mexico. The current plan outlines Civil Protection operations from 1995-2000. This plan is updated annually.

Plan DN III-E: Civilian Population Assistance (2000). This plan, established by the Mexican Secretariat of National Defense, outlines the role of the Mexican Army and Air Force in the event of a catastrophic incident. This plan is updated annually.

Manual of Emergency Attention for Hydroecological Emergencies Related to Continental National Waters (2000). Civil Protection would implement this plan in the event of a flood, hurricane or other severe storm. This plan is updated annually.

### **1.3.3 United States Contingency Plans**

#### **1.3.3.1 Local and Regional Plans and Mutual Aid Agreements**

Cochise County Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan (LEPC Plan) (1991). The purpose of this plan is to provide emergency responders, affected facilities, government agencies and the public with the necessary background data, operating procedures, and organizational responsibilities to more effectively plan, respond, and recover from hazardous material spills, fires, explosions, or other incidents. This plan is currently being updated by the County.

#### **1.3.3.2 State of Arizona Plans**

The State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (February 1998) addresses the consequences of any emergency or disaster where there is a need for state response and recovery assistance. The plan describes the methods that the state will use to assist local jurisdictions, mobilize resources and conduct cost recovery activities.

The State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan (1998) is a component of the above plan. It provides emergency management for a state response to a hazardous materials incident. The plan was developed by the Arizona Division of Emergency Management and the Arizona Emergency Response Commission and gives an overview of the roles and responsibilities of various state agencies.

#### **1.3.3.3 Federal Plans**

National Contingency Plan (revised 1997). The National Response Team (NRT) developed the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for responding to releases or spills involving oil or hazardous materials throughout the United States.

U.S. EPA Region IX - Mainland Regional Contingency Plan (revised 2000). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region IX Regional Response Team (RRT) has developed a Contingency Plan which outlines procedures in the event of a release or spill occurring in the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada.

## **2.0 HAZARDS ANALYSIS AND RISK REDUCTION**

Critical to emergency response and preparedness is an analysis of the hazards posed in the plan area and measures to reduce the risks from these hazards. This section identifies hazards and analyzes vulnerable human and environmental resources and associated risks. This section also addresses the jurisdictions' commitment to reduce the risks from these hazards.

### **2.1 Businesses Using, Handling or Storing Hazardous Materials (Fixed Facilities)**

A discussion of fixed facilities and their hazards is presented here. A listing of fixed facilities using, handling or storing hazardous materials in Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora is provided in Appendices A and B respectively.

#### **2.1.1 Naco, Sonora**

Maquiladoras are the main industry in Naco. Maquiladoras utilize competitively priced Mexican labor in assembly, processing and/or other manufacturing operations. Most component parts are temporarily imported from the United States or other countries. Mexican law also allows these operations to bring in most capital, equipment and machinery from abroad. Maquiladora operations are generally labor-intensive, with most production geared for export from Mexico. Maquiladoras may be entirely foreign (U.S.) managed and 100% U.S. owned, unlike other multi-nationals operating in Mexico.

The Mexican government created the Maquiladora Program in 1966 to generate employment, to augment the Mexican trade balance and to promote technology transfer. This program evolved far beyond its original focus as a regional growth strategy, and is now Mexico's largest non-petroleum industry, producing more than half of all exports. In 1975, maquiladoras employed 67,214 workers in 454 plants, generating US\$1 billion worth of goods. By 2000, six years after the implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the number of maquiladora plants operating in Mexico reached 3,500, employing 1.3 million workers and generating more than US\$57 billion in annual exports.

In 2002, two maquiladoras employing approximately 150 workers are operating in Naco, Sonora. These plants assemble furniture and electronics. Plans are underway to expand the industrial base of Naco.

#### **2.1.2 Naco, Arizona**

In the United States, under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), most facilities that use large and/or toxic quantities of hazardous materials are required to file chemical inventory reports with their local and state emergency response agencies. EPCRA requires those facilities which have on-site, at any one time, 10,000 pounds (4,536 kg) or more of a "Hazardous Chemical" (as defined by OSHA Hazard Communication Regulations), or any amount over a "threshold" level of an "Extremely Hazardous Substance" (EHS) to file a chemical inventory report. OSHA defines a "Hazardous Chemical" as any chemical which is either a health hazard or a physical hazard. Material Safety Data Sheets must

be prepared for such chemicals. Hazardous chemicals or EHSs present in quantities that do not exceed the reporting threshold may be required to be reported when the Local Emergency Planning Committee determines that the information is important for emergency response preparedness.

In Cochise County, businesses submit their chemical inventory reports to the Arizona Emergency Response Commission (AERC), the Cochise County Local Emergency Planning Committee (CCLEPC), and the Fire Department/District serving that location. These reports are available to the public. A listing of these facilities and the chemicals reported can be found in Appendix A. Although some businesses may have hazardous substances on-site, they may not be required to provide chemical inventories under EPCRA.

The Arizona Water Company, which operates the Naco Pumping Plant, is the only business in Naco, Arizona that submits a Tier Two - Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Inventory. See Appendix A for more information.

## **2.2 Transportation Systems**

Knowledge of chemical transportation is helpful in preventing and preparing for potential hazardous materials accidents. This section provides an overview of hazardous materials traffic in the plan area, and identifies additional data that should be collected and analyzed, such as that obtained in a commodity flow study.

### **2.2.1 Naco, Sonora**

#### **2.2.1.1 Roads**

The main road of the city, Francisco I. Madero, runs north-south and connects the city to Federal Highway No.2, and the cities of Agua Prieta and Cananea. It also connects to Federal Highway No. 15 (Hermosillo-Nogales). The main east-west roads in Naco are Calle Benito Juarez and Miguel Hidalgo.

The City of Naco has 22.47 miles (14 km.) of paved roads.

#### **2.2.1.2 Railroads**

Every day, trains pass through Naco, crossing through downtown. These trains are from *Grupo Mexico's Ferrocarriles Mexicanos* (*Ferromex* for its Spanish acronym).

These trains transport, from Nogales-Cananea to Esqueda-El Tajo, empty tanks and gondolas with minerals for the Mexican copper foundry in El Tajo.

Railroad cars with copper by-products and tank cars with sulfuric acid are transported from El Tajo-Esqueda to Cananea-Nogales. The majority of the copper by-product is headed to Guaymas, and from there to many other parts of the world. Other trains, known as work trains, transport material to repair the rails.

The most dangerous train is known as “*El Químico*” or “The Chemical,” and transports sulfuric acid. This train has had many accidents, the majority of them derailments.

Chemical trains travel along rivers and arroyos. Derailments and tipping over are of great concern because the corrosive acid spill can reach riverbeds.

In light of these concerns, *Ferromex* will be requested to comply with the following:

- Trains transporting sulfuric acid should be unitary, with 24 tank cars;
- Trains should be guided by a limber with railroad personnel;
- Trains will not be divided en route and should not remain for long periods of time in cities or towns;
- Trains will include one car with lime and one with water in order to neutralize spills;
- In case of an accident, the crew should inform, without delay, the nearest Civil Protection Unit;
- When workers are responding to emergencies during an accident, they do not have rubber boots, gloves, impervious coats or masks to protect themselves against breathing gases. In order for workers to be first responders, they should have specialized equipment.

### **2.2.1.3 Other Means of Transport**

The City of Naco, Sonora has a runway to accommodate small planes, which is located on the outskirts of town, near the city’s cemetery. Efforts are currently underway to improve and expand this facility.

There is a 16-inch (40.6 cm) natural gas pipeline which passes through the municipality of Naco, Sonora. The pipeline extends a total of 211 miles (340 km.), crossing through the cities of Naco, Cananea, Imuris, Magdalena, Santa Ana, Benjamín Hill, and Hermosillo, with a capacity of 100 million cubic feet (2.8 million cubic meters) per day at a pressure of 1,000 pounds (453.6 kilos)

## **2.2.2 Naco, Arizona**

### **2.2.2.1 Roads**

The road system in the plan area is maintained by the Cochise County Highway and Floodplain Department. Most of the roads are paved with a chip seal surface. Traffic on Naco streets ranges from 1,000 trips per day on the roads traveled to reach the Mexican border - S. Naco Highway, to twelve trips per day on the lesser-traveled residential streets. The only other major road that serves Naco, Arizona is S. Wilson Rd, which connects Naco to State Highway 92 to the north. This road is not a major commercial route.

### **2.2.2.2 Railroads**

Currently, Naco, Arizona is not served by rail lines, although tracks are located in town on both sides of the border. However, Rail America is examining the feasibility of providing rail service

in the Naco, Arizona border area. This service would likely transport sulfuric acid and other hazardous materials. Rail America has not responded to requests to discuss their plans. Also, the development of an industrial park in Naco may revive railroad traffic through both Nacos.

### **2.3 Ports of Entry**

The Naco, Arizona/Naco, Sonora Port of Entry operates 24 hours per day. Vehicles transporting hazardous materials may cross from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM, and must provide notice to U.S. Customs 24 hours prior to crossing in either direction. Vehicles transporting hazardous waste in either direction are required to inform U.S. Customs 24 hours in advance.

Roughly 180 pedestrians and 900 private vehicles cross the border into the U.S. each day. On average, 15 loaded cargo trucks head north into the U.S. daily. Similarly, 15 loaded cargo trucks cross into Mexico per day. These figures represent a decrease from previous years, due to a decline in mining activity and contraction of the maquiladora industry in Naco.

Virtually all of the hazardous materials that cross the border are exported to Mexico. The most common materials entering Mexico are calcium quick lime, acorga (copper extractants), petroleum distillate, and cobalt sulfate. Other materials are foams for express flotation, acrylic polyester synthetic resins, treated wood chips, white kerosene, greases, and lubricants. Sulfuric acid, once common, is no longer crossing the border. It now crosses by rail through the Nogales Port of Entry.

From west to east, there are six ports of entry along the Arizona-Sonora border:

- San Luis, Arizona/San Luis Rio Colorado, Sonora;
- Lukeville, Arizona/Sonoita, Sonora;
- Sasabe, Arizona/Sasabe, Sonora;
- Nogales, Arizona/Nogales, Sonora (East and West Gate);
- Naco, Arizona/Naco, Sonora; and
- Douglas, Arizona/Agua Prieta, Sonora.

The Naco crossing accounts for an estimated 2.9 percent of all commercial traffic entering Arizona from Mexico. Table 3 shows historical and projected commercial traffic volumes for the Arizona ports of entry.

<b>Table 3</b>			
Arizona Border Ports of Entry – Northbound Commercial Loads			
<b>Border Ports of Entry</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>% of Total Load for 2001</b>
Douglas	32,788	34,054	10.0
Lukeville	3,887	4,271	1.2
<b>Naco</b>	<b>8,293</b>	<b>9,976</b>	<b>2.9</b>
Nogales	258,201	251,474	73.5
Sasabe	2,775	2,215	0.7
San Luis	41,522	39,908	11.7
Total	347,466	341,898	100

Source: U.S. Customs, Office of Public Affairs, 08/02

## **2.4 Sensitive Populations and Vulnerable Areas**

As a part of a hazard analysis, the identification of sensitive populations and vulnerable areas is necessary. Available information is presented here.

### **2.4.1 Naco, Sonora**

#### **2.4.1.1 Sensitive Populations**

In the City of Naco, Sonora, there are six schools, eight recreational and park areas, and 13 religious centers throughout the city. The elementary school located on Avenida Francisco I. Madero, between Alvaro Obregón St. and Plutarco Elias St. may be the most vulnerable to environmental releases due to the proximity to the Liquid Propane Gas Station. Refer to Appendix C for a listing of Sensitive Populations and Vulnerable Areas.

#### **2.4.1.2 Population Distribution**

Naco, Sonora is a predominately residential community. The main industrial area is located in the south of the city. There are 124 commercial businesses located throughout the city.

#### **2.4.1.3 Sensitive Natural Resource Areas**

The San Pedro River originates from storms on the high slopes of north central Sonora. The river travels north through the Chihuahuan and Sonoran Deserts, past the city of Cananea, Mexico and entering the United States south of Palominas, Arizona. The San Pedro River riparian ecosystem is of critical importance in maintaining regional biodiversity in the Chihuahuan Desert. Scientists consider it a biodiversity hot spot in that it contains one of the richest assemblages of species and supports one of the most important migratory bird habitats in North America.



## **2.4.2 Naco, Arizona**

### **2.4.2.1 Sensitive Populations**

Due to its proximity to the international border and its population concentration, the entire population of Naco, Arizona is vulnerable to a chemical incident from a fixed facility or transportation-related incident.

The Naco School District has an elementary school, which serves grades kindergarten through eighth grade. The school is at full capacity, serving approximately 280 students. At this time, high school students attend school in the Bisbee School District. Other sensitive populations include local churches. See Appendix C for more information.

### **2.4.2.2 Population Distribution**

Naco, Arizona is a predominately residential community with a few small businesses near the Port of Entry.

### **2.4.2.3 Sensitive Natural Resource Areas**

The area east of Naco, Arizona, known as the Green Bush Draw, is designated as a green space on the Cochise County Land Use Plan.

A major sensitive natural resource area is the San Pedro River. As mentioned, the San Pedro River enters the United States south of the Arizona community of Palominas. It flows north into Arizona through the city of Benson. On its northern border, the San Pedro River flows into the Gila River at Winkelman, Arizona. The San Pedro River is one of the most diverse desert riparian areas in the world. The river provides a thread of water and riparian habitat amid thousands of acres of desert. It is home to more than 500 species of plants, 100 species of butterflies, 20 species of bats, 80 species of mammals, 40 species of reptiles, and 350 species of birds. The river is a crucial stopping point for many species of migrating birds, making it an important migration and pollination pathway linking North, Central, and South America. Fifty-eight thousand acres around the San Pedro River were designated by the U.S. Congress as a National Conservation Area. This area serves as a principal recovery zone for many endangered species, including the jaguar, the Mexican gray wolf, the Mexican spotted owl, and the yellow-billed cuckoo, among others.

The Upper San Pedro River Valley is home to the community of Sierra Vista and Fort Huachuca U.S. military base. It hosts a population of approximately 50,000. The Lower San Pedro River Valley is primarily a rural area. Farming, ranching, and mining are the principal economic activities. The San Pedro River is the principal water source and drainage system for these communities. Some agricultural areas divert water for irrigation directly from the river through groundwater pumping. Groundwater pumping has become the principal cause of river water depletion. Fort Huachuca and Sierra Vista have both established conservation efforts to reduce

water use. The city of Sierra Vista has embarked on a sewage recharge project in an attempt to return water to the basin.

## **2.5 Drinking Water Supplies and Wastewater Treatment**

As a part of a hazard analysis, the identification of drinking water supplies and wastewater treatment facilities is necessary. Available information is presented here.

### **2.5.1 Naco, Sonora**

In the City of Naco, Sonora the water supply system is marginally able to cover the water demands for the 319 acres (1.3 sq. km.) of urban area. The City consumes roughly 300 acre-feet/yr of water from wells in Upper San Pedro Basin. The infrastructure includes a water supply source consisting of two wells that together produce 710,000 gallons per day (2,687,642 liters per day) and 2 storage tanks with a capacity of 26,420 gallons (100,011 liters) and 39,630 gallons (150,016 liters).

The current wastewater collection and treatment system covers up to 85% of the urban area, and includes a lift station and pressure line that sends part of the sewage to the "Westside" oxidation pond module.

The wastewater treatment system consists of two sets of stabilization ponds with a total surface area of 15.8 acres (0.064 sq. km.). The "Eastside" module consists of 7 lagoons in series with a surface area of 9.2 acres (0.037 sq. km.), and the "Westside" module consists of 3 lagoons in series that have an area of about 6.57 acres (0.027 km.). A new wastewater treatment facility is being built with support from the North American Development Bank (NADBank).

### **2.5.2 Naco, Arizona**

In Naco, Arizona the water is provided by the privately owned Arizona Water Company and via private wells. The Naco Water Company operates three wells and three ground level tanks in the plan area. The system is in disrepair and experiences occasional shutdowns. Efforts are underway to upgrade the system.

Naco is served by the Naco Sanitary District, which operates a wastewater treatment plant that serves over 90% of the population in the plan area. The remaining population is served by individual septic systems. The current system has the capacity to accommodate Naco's projected population growth over the next 15 years.

## **2.6 Counter-terrorism**

The events of September 11, 2001 have altered the way that people view terrorism. Terrorist acts constitute a global threat, and can happen in any community at any time. In order to safeguard our freedoms, while guarding against terrorist activity, a cooperative international strategy must be developed. The need for such collaboration is especially important along the U.S./Mexico border.

The substantial flow of people and goods across the U.S./Mexico border is vital to the economies of both nations. However, such movement along the border area can also serve as a conduit for terrorist acts. Nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction pose a real threat to which U.S. and Mexican authorities must be prepared to respond.

The first line of defense in any terrorist attack is the "first responder" community – local police, firefighters, and emergency medical professionals. Properly trained and equipped first responders have the greatest potential to save lives and limit casualties after a terrorist attack. Currently, capabilities for responding to a terrorist attack vary widely across the U.S./Mexico border region. Strengthening the assets, training and communications capabilities of first responders along the border will contribute to the safety and well being of border communities.

Cross border response and contingency plans serve as guidance for cross border planning and response to terrorist acts. The planning process provides an opportunity for U.S. and Mexican agencies to assess capabilities and develop appropriate communication, cooperation and response protocols.

In addition to improving and coordinating their response capabilities, border communities need to conduct terrorist vulnerability and risk assessments of ports of entry, site security at public and private fixed facilities, highways and waterways to guide prevention and response efforts.

The development of counter-terrorism strategies requires the participation of additional federal and state law enforcement and health authorities not normally involved in traditional contingency plans. A list of the appropriate authorities is included in the supplemental directory of Hazardous Material Planning and Emergency Response Contacts.

### **2.6.1 U.S. Response**

A mission of the United States is to secure the homeland from terrorist attacks. This effort will involve new programs and significant reforms by the Federal government, as well as new or expanded efforts by State and local governments, private industry, non-governmental organizations, and citizens.

In 1996, the Domestic Preparedness (DP) program was established to provide assistance to emergency responders in preparing for and responding to terrorist incidents involving nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) agents. One hundred and twenty train-the-trainer programs were held to provide direct instruction to emergency responders across the country. The DP program is conducted as a partnership among federal agencies. The Department of Defense (DoD) was the lead in the training element and is joined by others including the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Public Health Service (PHS), Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and Department of Energy (DOE). Training was developed to focus on the NBC "delta", which is the difference between actions taken to respond to normal hazardous material incidents, and unique actions that are considered when responding to NBC incidents. Delta training remains available for emergency responders in Cochise County.

As designated by Public Law 104-201, the DP program oversight and execution transitioned to the Department of Justice (DOJ) on October 1, 2000. Additional information can be found by visiting the following website: <http://hld.sbcom.army.mil/>.

The newly created Office of Homeland Security will develop and coordinate the implementation of a comprehensive national strategy to secure the United States from terrorist threats or attacks.

Building on existing capabilities at the Federal, State, and local level in the United States, the “First Responder Initiative” provides an incentive to develop mutually supportive programs that maximize effective response capability. Through joint planning, clear communication, comprehensive coordination, mutual aid at all levels and increased information sharing, America’s first responders can be trained and equipped to save lives in the event of a terrorist attack. The benefits of building first responder capability are immediate and widespread – making people safer from terrorist attacks while also bolstering everyday response capabilities.

## **2.6.2 Mexico Response**

Mexico is not immune from terrorist threats. The Mexican government has developed a countrywide protocol for responding to potential threats throughout the nation. A national task force on counter-terrorism has been formed, which includes, among others, the Attorney General (PGR), National Police, Airports and Auxiliary Services, Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Civil Defense. State teams, headed by the Federal Preventive Police and fire department authorities, have been designated as the first responders to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction.

## **2.7 Risk Reduction Opportunities and Recommendations**

Reducing risk to prevent a hazardous materials incident is a proactive approach to emergency planning. The Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will look at a variety of mechanisms to reduce hazardous materials risks in the plan area. These include:

- Planning
- Identification and assessment of available resources
- Public and industry education and outreach
- Procurement and integration of equipment
- Building and fire codes
- Pollution prevention
- Traffic controls
- Hazard identification and risk analysis
- Training
- Exercises and drills
- Emergency response preparedness
- Compliance assurance/assistance
- Counter-terrorism measures



### **3.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES**

The adverse consequences of a chemical accident on the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of Cochise County, Arizona and Naco, Sonora may be reduced through timely and effective emergency response. This plan provides an integrated and coordinated binational response protocol to supplement the local emergency response plans in the event of a release of hazardous materials in the plan area.

#### **3.1 Notification**

Any release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous material affecting or likely to affect another party shall be reported to that party without delay. The emergency notification list is found on page 5.

#### **3.2 Private Response Mechanisms**

Owners or operators of fixed facilities and transportation facilities, including truck lines, rail lines and pipelines, must comply with all local, state, and federal hazardous material planning and reporting requirements. An inventory of private emergency response resources should be conducted and included in this plan.

#### **3.3 Local Response**

##### **3.3.1 City of Naco, Sonora Mutual Aid Request**

In Naco, Sonora, the Director of Civil Protection will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the Incident Commander feels that the incident will exhaust the resources available, or that the incident might impact the border, a request for binational response will be made to the Cochise County Sheriff's Department Dispatch Center.

Upon receipt of this mutual aid request, the Sheriff's Department Dispatch Center will call the Cochise County Emergency Services Coordinator and dispatch a Deputy to the Naco, Arizona area to meet with Mexican authorities and evaluate the situation. Based on the Deputy's assessment, the Emergency Services Coordinator will notify the National Response Center (NRC) of the incident, determine whether State assets (State On-Scene Coordinator, Air Monitoring Unit, etc.) are required, and notify other agencies or organizations as needed. If needed, a County Coordinating Center will be established. Responding resources will report to the location(s) designated by the Emergency Services Coordinator. The County On-Scene Representative will designate a representative for the Joint Incident Command established by the Director of Civil Protection in Naco, Sonora. The Incident Commander is also responsible for ensuring that response personnel from the United States are utilized in an effective and safe manner by coordinating with the senior on-scene response official from each responding agency.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of both communities, the Director of Civil Protection in Naco, Sonora will request the Director of Civil Protection, State of Sonora, to initiate a federal and/or Joint Response Team response.

In accordance with Naco Fire District Resolution 02-02 adopted on February 21, 2002, the Naco Fire District is unable to respond to a hazardous materials incident in the U.S. or Mexico, and does not wish to be included in this binational emergency response plan or contacted to respond to an incident involving hazardous materials.

### **3.3.2 Cochise County, Arizona Mutual Aid Request**

Fire departments located in Cochise County within the vicinity of Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora have agreed to participate as first responders should there be an incident at the border. These emergency responders have submitted letters of support outlining the concerns they will need to have addressed should they be called to respond. Appropriate funding from the County's Bioterrorism Grant will be used to provide equipment and education to assist the fire departments in their response.

In Cochise County, Fry Fire District will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the incident is beyond the control and/or capabilities of Cochise County resources, or the incident might affect the border with Mexico, the Incident Commander will request a binational response from the Director of Civil Protection in Naco, Sonora. Both entities will notify their respective reporting authorities.

Upon receipt of this mutual aid request, the Director of Civil Protection of Naco, Sonora may respond by providing necessary action, information and/or assistance resources if possible. The scope of mutual aid will be determined by a Joint Incident Command established between Cochise County, Arizona and the Director of Civil Protection in Naco, Sonora. The responding resources will report to the Incident Commander and work under the Incident Commander's direction. The Incident Commander is also responsible for ensuring that response personnel from Naco, Sonora are utilized in an effective and safe manner by coordinating with the senior on-scene response official from each responding agency.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of both communities, Cochise County will contact the State of Arizona to request assistance and/or initiate federal and/or Joint Response Team response.

### **3.3.3 Local Response Duties**

Local agencies are responsible for emergency planning and preparedness within their jurisdictions. Local agencies will conduct response activities within the scope of their department training and capabilities. Local agencies will provide emergency response services when possible, including, but not limited to:

- Notification
- Initial hazard identification
- Initial sampling to identify and determine concentrations of materials
- Communications
- Rescue and emergency medical service

- Fire fighting
- Security (site perimeter, traffic, and crowd control)
- On-Scene liaison with other agencies and organizations
- Providing public information
- Evacuation and shelter-in-place / public sheltering

Local government emergency response responsibilities in Naco, Arizona are generally divided among the Naco Fire District, the City of Bisbee Fire Department, the Cochise County Sheriff's Department, the Cochise County Health Department and Cochise County Emergency Services. Detailed roles and responsibilities of these agencies can be found in applicable organizational documents.

When responding to requests for mutual aid, local response agencies from both sides of the border will adhere to their department's standard operating protocols. At no time should personnel from any jurisdiction be requested to perform duties outside their training and capabilities. Incident Commanders of both countries are familiar with the capabilities of the agencies available for response, and will use the personnel from the agencies in an appropriate manner. If concerns arise, Cochise County and Civil Protection Joint Incident Command will be notified and an appropriate decision will be made at that level.

### **3.4 State Response**

The State of Arizona can provide assistance for hazardous materials incidents to Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora if the responsible party and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient, incapable or inadequate. The Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS) is the primary state agency for criminal and transportation-related incidents in Arizona. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) is the primary state agency for non-transportation related incidents and would be the scientific advisor and technical assistant for transportation related incidents having environmental consequences. The primary agency will appoint a State On-Scene Coordinator (SOSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing and overseeing needed State resources, as available. The Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) manages the state Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and can assist in providing necessary resources for an incident.

In Sonora, Civil Protection in Naco notifies Civil Protection at the State of Sonora level when an incident occurs. As necessary, Civil Protection at the state level will respond with appropriate resources.

### **3.5 Federal Response**

The U.S. Federal government can provide assistance for hazardous materials incidents if combined local and state capabilities or resources prove insufficient, incapable or inadequate. Once the National Response Center (NRC) has been notified of a release, they alert the Federal



On-Scene Coordinator (FOSC), who may activate the Regional Response Team (RRT) or the National Response Team (NRT), depending on the severity of the incident. For incidents occurring in the Naco, Arizona area, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator will be from the U.S. EPA Region IX, headquartered in San Francisco, California.

Normally, the U.S. EPA contributes to the response by working with the local, state, tribal and federal agencies and citizens to assure that the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of the response effort is easily accessible. If there is a spill where the responsible party is not identified, or does not contain, and clean up the material, or adequately respond, the federal responsibilities will prevail as outlined in the National Contingency Plan. These responsibilities include assisting state and local responders or, in some circumstances, taking over the response.

Federal agreements between the U.S. and Mexico require that each country notify the other if there is a release or substantial threat of a hazardous materials release which may impact the other side of the border. The notification should occur between local authorities and between state authorities on both sides of the border to ensure that the information is properly elevated to the federal levels as required.

If it appears that the incident may exceed the capabilities of the local and state resources, the Federal On-Scene Coordinator will request the Joint Response Team to implement the Joint Contingency Plan.

The Mexican Federal Government can provide assistance through the National Civil Protection System for hazardous materials incidents to Naco, Sonora, if the combined responsible party and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient or inadequate. Civil Protection will appoint an On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing, coordinating, and overseeing needed federal resources.

### **3.5.1 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**

The U.S. EPA activates and operates the federal response system for inland hazardous materials incidents and provides a Federal On-Scene Coordinator who can provide technical resources and expert advice on public health and environmental effects of a release. U.S. EPA also provides planning and preparedness assistance to prevent and mitigate environmental harm.

The U.S. EPA Regional Response Team performs regional level contingency planning. National level contingency planning is performed through the National Response Team (NRT). The Regional Response Team (RRT) is co-chaired by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) and consists of representatives from selected state and federal agencies. It plans, prepares and responds to hazardous materials incidents, providing advice and recommendations to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator.

The U.S. EPA's Emergency Response Program has responsibilities pursuant to the National Contingency Plan to respond to incidents involving hazardous materials and petroleum products. The Program also conducts response operations during national disasters, under the authority of the Federal Response Plan. EPA provides support to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

for Crisis Management, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Consequence Management during terrorist events, under the direction of Presidential Decision Documents. These activities are carried out through the National Response System (NRS), which is the Federal mechanism for responding to releases or incidents. The NRS is a multi-agency/multi-level system and has been in existence for 30 years. It was designed to support state and local responses. A number of assets are available through the NRS including Regional Response Teams, Federal On-Scene Coordinators, contractor support and special forces. The Regional Response Team brings together the resources from 16 Federal agencies and the states to support response activities. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator provides coordination and manages Federal response resources through the incident command/unified command system. The FOSC can bring a number of special forces to play during a response that include the EPA's Environmental Response Team, EPA's Radiological Environmental Response Team, and the U.S. Coast Guard's National Strike Force. These resources provide specialized technical expertise and resources for a response. EPA's response assets can be accessed through the National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802.

### **3.5.2 Civil Protection**

The National System of Civil Protection has established, in each federal and municipal entity, civil protection organizations to handle emergencies occurring in each jurisdiction. Civil Protection has prepared the "ANEXO III - Plan de Respuesta a Emergencias con Materiales Peligrosos" (Annex III - Hazardous Materials Response Plan). This plan is designed to be used by all entities in Mexico to aid in developing contingency plans for hazardous materials incidents.

### **3.6 Joint Response Team**

When the magnitude of an incident exceeds local and state response capabilities, or when a response involves more than one state jurisdiction, or federal lands, the federal government will coordinate the response operation and provide assistance as necessary. The U.S. EPA co-chairs the Joint Response Team for the U.S. and PROFEPA co-chairs for Mexico.

When the U.S. and Mexico have agreed to initiate a joint response to an incident, the functions and responsibilities of the Joint Response Team include:

- Advise the Federal On-Scene Coordinator about measures needed to respond to the incident and the resources that are available to carry out those measures
- Evaluate and make recommendations concerning the measures taken by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator
- Provide continuing advice to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator
- Coordinate and use as appropriate the resources that agencies or persons of the U.S. or Mexico or a third party can contribute

- Assist the Federal On-Scene Coordinator in preparing information releases for the public
- Participate in the termination of response

In a non-emergency mode, the JRT coordinates U.S.-Mexico border area contingency planning and training activities.

For inland releases, the U.S. EPA provides the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. Upon notification of a release of hazardous substances that is crossing or is likely to cross the U.S.-Mexico border, the National Response Center will notify the Federal On-Scene Coordinator. The Federal On-Scene Coordinator will determine as quickly as possible the need for activating the Regional Response Team, the Joint Response Team, the Environmental Response Team (ERT), or the National Response Team. For incident notification in Mexico, Civil Protection maintains a 24-hour telephone number in Mexico City. For incident notification in the U.S., the NRC maintains a 24-hour number in Washington D.C.

## **4.0 INCIDENT RESPONSE OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES**

This plan employs the phases of operational response to an incident as outlined in the Joint Contingency Plan.

### **4.1 Discovery and Notification**

Upon the discovery of a hazardous materials release or threatened release in the Naco, Arizona area, a notification is made to the appropriate emergency organization. The initial notification will involve calling 9-1-1 to notify the Cochise County Sheriff's Department Dispatch Center. The agency receiving the initial contact will follow the Cochise County standard operating protocol for the notification of all other appropriate agencies. The responsible party (RP) is also required to notify appropriate federal and state agencies by contacting the National Response Center and other state and local agencies depending on the substance released. These agencies will also notify appropriate local, state, and federal agencies.

For Naco, Sonora, the responsible party is required to call 0-6-0, Civil Protection and the Fire Department.

Binational agreements between the Governments of the United States and Mexico require that the countries notify each other in the event of a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant affecting or likely to affect the other country (Joint Contingency Plan Sections 105.3 and 301).

### **4.2 Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action**

Inspections must be done on emergency vehicles when crossing the Border into either country. To facilitate this, an updated inventory of equipment should be available on equipment crossing either side of the border.

The first official on the scene will assume the role of Incident Commander. This duty will be relinquished to the appropriate official upon that person's arrival at the incident. All response agencies will report as previously indicated. Each agency will provide its own special equipment and reference data, and will function within its field of expertise. If an incident exceeds the resources of the local or county agencies, command may be transferred to the more appropriate responding agency. This function may also be transferred to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, if a federal or JRT response is activated.

#### **4.2.1 Preliminary Assessment**

Upon confirmation that an incident may affect the other side of the border or may involve the release of hazardous materials, the first On-Scene Deputy Sheriff from Cochise County or the Director of Civil Protection for Naco, Sonora will assume the role of Incident Commander.

#### **4.2.2 Initiation of Action**

Upon arrival at the scene, the Incident Commander will take the following actions:

- Implement the Incident Command System (ICS)
- Ensure that the appropriate notifications are made to the Joint Response Team, and if mutual aid will be required, ensure that the proper notifications are made to implement a binational response.

#### **4.3 Containment**

The Incident Commander will implement appropriate measures to contain, restrict, reduce or eliminate the release or threat of release of hazardous materials at the incident, as well as downstream or downwind from the site. This includes defensive action to prevent, minimize, or mitigate an incident to protect public health and the environment.

#### **4.4 Documentation and Cost Recovery**

All actions taken during hazardous materials incidents will be carefully documented so that sufficient and accurate information is available to support response and recovery operations and to recover costs, if applicable. Documentation should be self-descriptive to prove the source and circumstances of the incident, identity of the responsible parties, and impact or potential impact to public health and the environment. Documentation may be written, graphic, audiovisual, or in other form and will include the location of the incident, time, date and duration of the spill, source and cause of the incident, name and contact information of the responsible parties, description of the released material, resources affected or threatened, status of response and cleanup efforts, and accurate accounting of public costs incurred. A notification form is provided for this purpose on page 7.

Examples of other forms of documentation of hazardous materials incidents include:

- Daily or personal logs in bound notebooks, to record all relevant response activities for evidentiary purposes
- Photographic documentation at the source of the release, pathway of discharge, and affected biota
- Samples of released material and material from the suspected source collected according to established chain of custody procedures
- A statement of witnesses identifying the source of a release

#### **4.5 Evacuation or Shelter-In-Place**

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to assess the hazardous materials release or potential release. If there is a threat to the public, immediate action needs to be taken for their protection. Actions which protect the public include first aid, designation of an exclusion zone, shelter-in-place, fire suppression and evacuation.

If evacuation is necessary, the Incident Commander will determine the area that will require evacuation. The Incident Commander is also responsible for estimating the number of people in the evacuation area and number of people needing transportation assistance. The Incident Commander will follow all the appropriate standard operating protocols outlined in local plans.

The Incident Commander will coordinate with law enforcement to identify major evacuation routes and establish traffic control points. Law enforcement will establish evacuation assembly points, monitor traffic flow on evacuation routes and establish security patrols and access control procedures. In a toxic environment, agencies with more appropriate protective clothing and equipment may be called upon to perform these tasks.

If the incident is of sufficient magnitude that the potential for a cross border evacuation exists, the Incident Commander will work closely with the appropriate border agencies such as Immigration and Customs authorities.

#### **4.6 Post-Incident Management**

The Incident Commander, or a designated replacement, is required to remain on-scene until the immediate danger to public health and the environment has been abated. Primary responsibility for the actual cleanup and restoration costs will remain with the responsible parties. In the event that the responsible parties are unknown, cleanup is the responsibility of the parcel manager, the lessee, the landowner, the affected jurisdiction, the county agency, the state agency, or the federal agency having jurisdiction.

Cleanup and disposal of the spill should be accomplished as soon as possible. Prompt action is important to minimize damage to the environment. The first step is to establish the cleanup priorities at the site. Once the priorities are set, determination of appropriate cleanup methods is necessary. The cleanup actions must be constantly monitored to ensure the cleanup priorities are being properly addressed.

Evaluation of the cleanup to determine its effectiveness is necessary. The evaluation process should assess impacts on the habitat and organisms, effectiveness of removal, public concerns, aesthetics, and costs. The Incident Commander must develop criteria to determine when the cleanup is complete, using applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. The Incident Commander will ensure proper transportation and disposal of hazardous substances in compliance with local, state and federal laws.

#### **4.7 Response and Cleanup Funding Availability**

The Incident Commander will attempt to identify the party accountable for the release, and have that party assume responsibility for containment, removal and disposal. In Mexico, this will be the responsibility of the Civil Protection authorities in accordance with the National Protection System.

If it is determined that the responsible parties are not acting promptly, or not taking or proposing to take appropriate actions, or if the responsible parties are unknown, state and federal funds may be made available to ensure proper cleanup.

The State On-Scene Coordinator or the Federal On-Scene Coordinator may make funds available. Depending on the circumstances, money may be made available from one or more of the following funds.

#### **4.7.1 State Funds**

The State of Arizona and the State Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) maintain funds that may be used for the response to hazardous materials incidents. These funds are available on a case-by-case basis, generally for incidents for which a responsible party has not been identified, or when there is an immediate threat to life and health in Arizona.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality also administers a fund to reimburse local government or political subdivisions for hazardous materials responses.

The Arizona Division of Emergency Management (ADEM) administers the Governor's Emergency Response fund and may also be able to provide resources for cost recovery.

The Arizona State Land Department may provide support for fire events with concurrence from the Arizona Division of Emergency Management and/or the Governor's office.

#### **4.7.2 Federal Funds**

The U.S. EPA administers the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Section 1.2.1 above, Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act) and the Local Government Reimbursement Program.

As part of the Oil Pollution Act (OPA) of 1990, states are given access to federal funds for the immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of a discharge, and may be reimbursed by the trust fund for removal and monitoring costs incurred during oil spill response and cleanup efforts, which are consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP).

In Mexico, if the responsible party for the release is not located or does not pay, a remediation program is administered by the Office of the Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (PROFEPA).

#### **4.7.3 Financial Reimbursement**

Participating agencies, governmental bodies, and organizations are advised that neither Cochise County nor the City of Naco, Sonora will be financially responsible for reimbursing any costs or expenses incurred by any participant, in the absence of an express agreement approved by the governing body of the County or the City. In undertaking this cooperative effort, neither the County nor the City are assuming any legal responsibility for the actions taken by the various

other participants or for any costs or liabilities that may be incurred by them. Each such participant shall be responsible for its own costs and expenses incurred, unless reimbursement is available through an existing state or federal program, or a prior agreement for such payment has been formally approved.

#### **4.8 Communications**

Communications will be established pursuant to the local municipal standard operating protocols. In the event of a binational response, communications must be effectively established as soon as possible.

To expedite communications between incident commanders, there should be a communications liaison officer assigned to the neighboring country (preferably bilingual).

Some binational communication channels are already in place. For example, Cochise County Health Department (CCHD) and Naco Sonora Health Department (NSHD) participate in an emergency electronic communications call-down system that would notify the designated first responders should there be an emergency on either side of the border in Naco, Sonora or Cochise County. See Appendix L for the Cross-Border Critical Incident Response Team.

Cross border public health surveillance and detection for rapid reporting of a public health emergency or terrorist event are in place. A system to receive and evaluate urgent disease reports occurring in the surveillance area operates on a 24 hour, 7 days per week basis.

Due to the numerous radio frequencies used by the various response agencies in the plan area, the Incident Commander must define a primary operations channel. The supplemental directory of Hazardous Material Planning and Emergency Response Contacts provides a listing of the various phone numbers available. Communications between the Naco, Sonora command and Cochise County command must be established and maintained throughout a binational response. This will ensure a reliable flow of information between the two commands.

#### **4.9 Health and Safety**

The Incident Commander will be responsible for appointing a Site Safety Officer (SSO) for the incident. The Incident Commander and Site Safety Officer will be responsible for developing and implementing a Site Safety Plan to ensure the health and safety of all response personnel. For response across the border, the Incident Commander and senior official of each response agency will ensure that the appropriate state and federal worker health and safety laws of their country are observed while in the neighboring country.

The Cochise County Health Department (CCHD) has a bioterrorism response coordinator, an epidemiologist and an emergency response team that can be activated on a 24 hour, 7 days per week basis. CCHD has a designated risk communication and health information dissemination coordinator whose responsibility it is to provide needed health and risk information to the public and key partners during an emergency or terrorist event. The County has a plan for risk communication and information dissemination to educate the public regarding exposure risks



and effective public response. Risk communication includes a public information officer to ensure seamless public health emergency information delivery between border communities.

CCHD and NSHD share a system to provide ongoing disease surveillance and epidemiology training for public health, clinical, and other healthcare professionals and to develop subject matter expertise within the public health system.

CCHD and NSHD participate in the ongoing cross-border education for healthcare providers and emergency response personnel with special emphasis on healthcare emergency department personnel, infectious disease specialists, public health and private professionals, and a universal mass patient triage system. Cross-border education covers participation in mass casualty scenarios including those related to acts of terrorism. These scenarios are integrated with and support plans of other local agencies, including, police, fire, public works, mortuary, flight operations, staging, HAZMAT, animal surveillance systems and the animal health community, using incident command system/unified command system.

CCHD and NSHD have access to the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile. If the Stockpile were deployed, a plan exists to manage mass distribution of antibiotics, vaccines, and other medical materials.

The sister communities and surrounding areas will contain strategically placed Mobile Army Surgical Hospital (M.A.S.H.) tents to be used as acute care expansion medical facilities. These units will be staffed with medical personnel trained in mass casualty incidents, including mental health, crisis management, security and mass fatality management. Environmental assurance will be managed through federal and state agencies deployed during an event. Decontamination and quarantine will be accomplished through collaboration with other first responder agencies.

#### **4.10 Response Resources**

Cochise County Government provides incident coordination, law enforcement, health services management, heavy equipment, communications, and public information.

Emergency medical service (EMS) is provided by the City of Bisbee Fire Department, and the nearest hospital is located in Bisbee, Arizona. The Fry Fire District provides hazardous materials response, under an agreement with Cochise County Government.

Law enforcement in the plan area is provided by the Cochise County Sheriff's Department.

In Naco, Sonora, the City Fire Department is prepared to respond to fires and medical emergencies. The Halcones Auxiliary, composed of volunteers, can respond to rescue and hazardous materials calls.

A list of response resources is maintained by the Cochise County Emergency Services Coordinator. Response resources for the plan area can be found in Appendix G.

## **5.0 TRAINING AND EXERCISES**

Each of the operational plans referenced requires training and exercising to ensure that responders are always in a state of readiness. Joint training and exercising are important to emphasize as binational relationships and activities develop.

Preparing a written plan with well-defined operational roles, policies and resource acquisition procedures is an essential step. The written plan should contain training requirements and procedures for responders. Exercising the plan provides training, allows response personnel to become thoroughly familiar with response procedures, resources and systems, and enables planners to identify areas of the plan that need improvement.

### **5.1 Training**

Individual organizations are responsible for their own training. Internal training, private contractors, and state or regional training resources are some of the binational options available to local agencies. Organizations must ensure that personnel are adequately trained for response operations that they may conduct. This training must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal worker health and safety regulations.

### **5.2 Exercises**

Local and regional hazardous materials contingency plan exercises are encouraged, as they are the best means of keeping the plans current and active. Naco, Sonora and Cochise County, Arizona should routinely conduct joint exercises that allow for cross training of personnel. This will ensure that deficiencies in response activities are identified. To keep this plan current, the plan will be exercised annually.

**APPENDIX A**

**BUSINESSES USING, HANDLING OR STORING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS -  
NACO, ARIZONA**



**APPENDIX A**  
**BUSINESSES USING, HANDLING OR STORING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS - NACO, ARIZONA**

Facility	Address	Phone	Contact	Industry	Hazardous Material	Actual Max Daily Amount lbs (kg) gallons (lit)	Number of Employees
Naco Pumping Plant, Arizona Water Company	3508 Wilson Rd. Naco, Arizona 85620	(520) 432-5321	Dennis Teller	Water Pumping Plant	chlorine	600 lbs (273 kg)	-----

Source: The Naco Pumping Plant, Arizona Water Company



## **APPENDIX B**

### **MAQUILADORA AND FACILITY DIRECTORY – NACO, SONORA**





**APPENDIX B**  
**DIRECTORY OF MAQUILADORAS IN NACO, SONORA**

Facility	Address	Phone	Contact	Industry	Hazardous Material	Actual Max Daily Amount lbs (kg) gallons (lit)	Number of Employees
R K Electrónica	Juárez y Lerdo	(633) 334-0090		Electronics	Thinner		111
					Alcohol		
					Acids		
					Epoxy		
					Paint		
					Shypley Tin		
Industrias Misión de San José	Arvizu # 1005 between Romo Mitre & Jesús García	-----		Furniture	Thinner		38
					Turpentine		
					Wood paint		

Source: City of Naco, Sonora Maquiladora Directory



## **APPENDIX C**

### **SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS**



**APPENDIX C  
SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS**

**A. NACO, ARIZONA**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>PHONE</b>
<b>SCHOOLS</b>			
Naco Elementary School	1911 W. Valenzuela	Mrs. Ward	(520) 432-5060
<b>RELIGIOUS CENTERS</b>			
Bisbee Congregation	1918 Naco Highway		(520) 432-3817
Naco Baptist Mission	1991 W. Dominguez		(520) 432-1600
St. Michael Catholic Parish	2090 S. Hillman Ave.		(520) 432-3768
<b>R.V. PARKS</b>			
Turquoise Valley Golf & RV Park	1794 W. Newell St.		(520) 432-3091
<b>OTHER</b>			
San Pedro River, National Conservation Area	1763 Paseo San Luis Sierra Vista, Arizona	Friends of the San Pedro River	(520) 459-2555

**B. NACO, SONORA**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>PHONE</b>
<b>SCHOOLS</b>			
Jardín de Niños Josefina R. de Huerta	Av. Fco. I. Madero y Calle Cananea, esquina	Profra. Luz Elena Luna Ornelas	(633) 334-00-04
Jardín de Niños Nueva Creación	Calle Ramón Morales	Profra. María Ortencia Ochoa	
Primaria General Ignacio Zaragoza	Av. Fco. I. Madero entre Calle Obregón y Plutarco Elias Calles	Profr. Mario Moreno Castillo	(633) 334-01-87
Primaria Nueva Creación	Calle Ramón Morales e Ignacio Ramírez	Profr. Jesús María Ruiz Vega	(633) 334-08-84
Escuela Secundaria Técnica #29	Av. Fco. I. Madero	Profr. Arnoldo Navarro Ramos	(633) 334-01-93
Escuela Preparatoria de Naco	Calle Dr. Romo Mitre	Profr. Patricio Gamez	

**APPENDIX C  
SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS**

**B. NACO, SONORA**

<b>FACILITY</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>CONTACT</b>	<b>PHONE</b>
<b>PARKS</b>			
Gimnasio Municipal	Carretera a Cananea	C. Ramiro Morales Villaverde	(633) 334-01-07
Auditorio Municipal	Av. Fco. I. Madero entre Calles Obregón y Plutarco Elias Calles	C. José Humberto Amaya R.	(633) 334-01-28
Estadio Municipal de Beisbol	Calle Dr. Romo Mitre	C. Ramiro Morales Villaverde	(633) 334-01-07
Estadio Municipal de Beisbol Infantil	Calle Dr. Romo Mitre	C. Ramiro Morales Villaverde	(633) 334-01-07
<b>RELIGIOUS CENTERS</b>			
Centro Familiar Cristiano	Av. Justo Sierra y Calle Cananea		
Iglesia Bautista los Olivos	Calle Cruz Galvez y Ave. Libertad		
Iglesia de Cristo	Calle García Morales y Ave. Lerdo		
Iglesia de Jesucristo de los Santos de los Ultimos Días	Calle 5 de Mayo entre Av. Justo Sierra y Emiliano Zapata		
Iglesia Evangélica Pentecostes	Av. Emiliano Zapata #800		
Iglesia Guadalupana	Av. Fco. I. Madero entre Calles Arvizu y Plutarco Elias Calles	Prbro. Jesús García Arámbula	(633) 334-01-21
Iglesia Siloe	Av. Guillermo Yates #900		

**APPENDIX C  
SENSITIVE POPULATIONS AND VULNERABLE AREAS**

**B. NACO, SONORA**

FACILITY	ADDRESS	CONTACT	PHONE
<b>RELIGIOUS CENTERS CONT.</b>			
Iglesia Siloe	Av. Venustiano Carranza #725		
Parroquia Hermosillo	Calle Guillermo Yates y Av. Justo Sierra		
Parroquia San José	Calle Juárez esq. con Av. Independencia	Prbro. Jesús García Arámbula	(633) 334-01-21
Salón del Reino de los Testigos de Jehova	Av. Justo Sierra y Calle Internacional	C. Mario Nuñez Zarate	(633) 334-05-79
Templo Manantial	Calle 16 de Septiembre #1010		
Templo Siloe	Calle Cruz Galvez y Av. Lerdo		
<b>SOCIAL HALLS</b>			
Club 20-30	Calle Juárez	Sr. Ramiro Montaña Fimbres	(633) 334-01-10
Club de Leones	Calle Obregón entre Aves. Independencia y Fco. I. Madero	Sr. Ismael González Miranda	(633) 334-00-59
Castillo de la Diversión	Calle 20 de Noviembre y Av. Justo Sierra	C. Concepción Olivares	
Salón de Baile REX	Calle Cruz Galvez	Sr. Manuel Bravo Solórzano	(633) 334-01-53





**APPENDIX D**

**U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE**

**PROCEDURES FOR CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY RESPONSE**





U.S. Customs Service

*Memorandum*

DATE: June 25, 2002

TO: Naco Port of Entry Personnel

FROM: Port Director

SUBJECT: Inspection Procedures for Returning Emergency Response  
Equipment and Personnel

The Naco Port of Entry is a participant in the Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan between the cities of Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora. As part of this plan, the following procedures have been established and will be utilized by all inspectional personnel when processing the return of any emergency response equipment and personnel to the United States from Mexico.

Upon returning to the United States after having departed to provide assistance in Mexico, ALL emergency response equipment and personnel will make entry through the commercial lane and report to the Naco Cargo facility during regular business hours (9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday through Friday).

On weekends, after normal business hours or those holidays when the Cargo facility is not open, ALL emergency response equipment and personnel will be processed through the Vehicle passenger processing lane at the Naco Port of Entry.

**ONLY EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL THAT DEPARTED THE UNITED STATES WILL BE ALLOWED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES.**

Any other equipment or articles acquired in Mexico will require a binding Customs declaration and appropriate entry.

Following an emergency response to an incident involving hazardous material, it will be the responsibility of the emergency response team/supervisor/members to:

- a. Contact the U.S. Customs Naco Port of Entry duty supervisor with a Notification of their intent to return to the United States and an estimated time of arrival. The duty supervisor will also be provided with any other critical information that may require evaluation for a determination of the proper entry point at the Port of Entry.
- b. The Emergency Response Team Supervisor will insure that PRIOR to returning to the United States, ALL VEHICLES, EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL HAVE BEEN PROPERLY DECONTAMINATED.
- c. ANY contaminated equipment or articles being returned to the United States for disposal will be treated as HAZARDOUS MATERIAL for U.S. Customs entry purposes. This requires that the HAZARDOUS MATERIAL be shipped properly and presented for entry as required by appropriate laws, regulations and policies.
- c. The U.S. Customs duty supervisor will immediately communicate this information to the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization duty supervisor for agency coordination, as well as to the U.S. Customs Port Director.

U.S. Customs at the Naco Port of Entry has two officers who are trained First Responder Hazardous Materials Coordinators. These officers are Customs Inspector Adrian Long and Senior Inspector James Bunting. Any questions regarding the above procedures may be directed to either of these officers or the U.S. Customs duty supervisor at (520) 432-5349.

Norma M. Stemple  
Port Director  
Naco, Arizona

## **APPENDIX E**

### **U.S. IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE PROCEDURES FOR CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY RESPONSE**





**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Immigration and Naturalization Service

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*Douglas Port of Entry*  
*1 Pan American Avenue*  
*Douglas, Arizona 85608*

April 17, 2002

MEMORANDUM FOR      Lauren Volpini  
                                 U.S./Mexico Program Manager  
                                 Environmental Protection Agency

FROM:                  Charles Stemple  
                                 Area Port Director  
                                 Douglas, Arizona Port of Entry

SUBJECT:              Chemical Emergency Preparedness Naco Port of Entry

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, Phoenix District, Naco Port of Entry is proud to participate in the planning of the Bi-National Prevention and Emergency Response Plan 2002 between the cities of Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora, Mexico.

The following procedures are suggested to facilitate the emergency entry of qualified emergency personnel from Mexico to the United States in the event of a hazardous spill.

1. Contact the U.S. Immigration Supervisor on duty at the Naco Port of Entry at 520-432-2791 or 520-432-3111, describing the nature of the accident/spill. The duty supervisor will then contact the Area Port Director or Phoenix District for further guidance.
2. Only qualified emergency personnel should apply to enter the United States as part of an organized and recognized emergency response team.
3. INS and US Customs Inspectors providing for a quick and rapid inspection process will conduct joint inspections of qualified personnel.

In the unforeseen event of an actual emergency, the entry of all responding fire, emergency medical and law enforcement personal acting in an official capacity would be accommodated per

section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The authority to grant such waivers is not delegated below the level of Assistant District Director for Inspections Phoenix District, except in life threatening situations. In case of an unforeseen emergency, the Supervisory Immigration Inspector, or the person acting in this capacity, may recommend authorization of the waiver on the spot and later provide a detailed report to the office of the District Director concerning the incident.

Section 212(d)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) provides for either the waiver of either passport or visa (Border Crossing Card or Laser Visa), or both "...on the basis of an unforeseen emergency..." The waiver authority contained in section 212(d)(4) of the INA were intended to provide discretionary flexibility in enforcing the law in extraordinary situations.

It is our hope that in the event of Hazardous/Emergency situation that all parties will strive to provide a professional and expeditious process to allow emergency personnel to respond to life and death situations on both sides of the United States – Mexico Border. The Officers of the United States Immigration Service stand ready to assist when requested.



## **APPENDIX F**

### **CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSE SEQUENCE**



## **APPENDIX F**

### **CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES RESPONSE SEQUENCE**

The information included in this Appendix is intended to serve as a guide for emergency medical personnel involved in cross border response operations.

- Report is made
- Confirm the incident
- Activate the Response Plan, request that neighboring municipality be placed on standby alert
- Place hospital on standby
- Request status of available resources
- Assume Emergency Medical Services command and report to Unified Command Post
- Decon Sector established
- Staging Sector established
- Triage Sector established
- Establish hospital communications
- Obtain initial hospital capability/bed inventory from hospitals
- Upgrade neighboring municipality from standby to operational mode if mutual aid will be necessary, and advise the municipality of resource needs
- Establish Treatment Sector
- Develop listing of receiving hospitals and identify access routes
- Begin transportation of patients from Transportation Sector by priority to appropriate hospital  
patients being transported across the border will be double tagged per guidelines
- Provide appropriate pre-hospital care prior to transport if treatment sector has been established
- Continue to monitor hospital candidates
- Advise Medical Examiners and mortuaries if necessary

## **GUIDELINES FOR AMBULANCES**

### **REQUESTED TO PROVIDE CROSS BORDER ASSISTANCE**

When requested to provide assistance to Emergency Medical Services across the border for major incident/disaster situations, all ambulance crews will follow these guidelines:

- Report to meeting area as directed by dispatch (usually a border crossing)
- Police will meet and escort vehicles to site
- Maintain communications with dispatch on assigned channel
- On arrival at site, report to staging area as directed or site commander
- Advise EMS command whether crew is Advanced Life Support (ALS) or Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU)
- Provide appropriate pre-hospital care prior to transport if treatment sector has been established as directed by Emergency Medical Services command
- Transportation of patients from transportation sector by priority to appropriate hospital as directed
- Patients being transported cross border will be double tagged as per guidelines
- Return to site after delivering patients to appropriate hospital
- Clear and return to home base when directed by dispatch



**APPENDIX G**  
**RESPONSE RESOURCES**



**APPENDIX G  
RESPONSE RESOURCES**

**A. NACO, SONORA**

<b>City of Naco, Sonora Fire Department</b>	Avenida Francisco Madero #285, Naco, Sonora	(01152633) 334-0707, 334-0130	José Gutiérrez Rivera
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u> <u>Vehicles:</u> - 2 extinguishing units - 1 advance unit  <u>Communications equipment:</u>		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u>  <u>Response Personnel:</u> 11 people  <u>Responder Capabilities:</u> Fire prevention and control, first aid	
<b>Halcones Auxiliary and Rescue Radio Club Brigade</b>	320 Emiliano Zapata Ave., Naco, Sonora	(01152633) 334-0555	Juán Hernández
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u>  _____ - 9 units  <u>Vehicles:</u> <u>Communications equipment:</u> - 9 mobile radios - 6 portable radios		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u>  <u>Response Personnel:</u> - 21 volunteers  _____ - first response, cordoning off of emergency scenes, and hazardous materials, rescue <u>Responder Capabilities:</u>	



<b>Naco Municipal Police</b>	285 Francisco I. Madero, Naco, Sonora	(01152633) 334-0130	Júan Alberto Bracamontes
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u>  - 6 units  Vehicles: <u>Communications equipment:</u> - 3 mobile radios - 1 base		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u>  <u>Response Personnel:</u> - 22 individuals  - crime prevention and general surveillance	
<b>Judicial State Police of Sonora</b>	285 Francisco I. Madero, Naco, Sonora	<u>Responder Capabilities:</u> (01152633) 334-0435	Cdr. José Jorge Hernández Romo
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u>  - 1 unit  Vehicles: <u>Communications equipment:</u> - 1 mobile radio - 1 base - 5 portable radios		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u>  <u>Response Personnel:</u> - 5 individuals  <u>Responder Capabilities:</u> - securing of dangerous areas, crime prevention	

**APPENDIX G  
RESPONSE RESOURCES**

**A. NACO, SONORA**

<b>Naco Municipal Civil Protection – Emergency Services</b>	285 Francisco I. Madero, Naco, Sonora	(01152633) 334-0128	José Humberto Amaya Reprieto
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u>  _____  <u>Communications equipment:</u> <u>Vehicles:</u>		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u>  <u>Response Personnel:</u>  <u>Responder Capabilities:</u>	

<b>Bisbee Fire Department</b>	192 Highway 92, Bisbee, AZ 85603	Business (520) 432-4110 Emergency (520) 432-2261 Fax (520) 432-2594 Pager (520) 803-4501 Cell (520) 249-3249	Chief Jack Earnest
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u> <u>Vehicles:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1991 Chevy 4X4 Type 6 (200 gal.)</li> <li>- 1981 GMC Type 3 (300 gal.)</li> <li>- 1991 Intern Type 1 (750 gal.)</li> <li>- 1968 M94A Tender (1,200 gal.)</li> <li>- 1989 Ford ambulance</li> <li>- 1995 Ford ambulance</li> <li>- 1999 Ford ambulance</li> </ul> <u>Communications equipment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 mobile radios</li> <li>- 12 portable radios</li> <li>- 1 base</li> </ul>		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u> <u>Response Personnel:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 21 individuals</li> </ul> <u>Responder Capabilities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 7 Firemen/Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)</li> <li>- 13 Paramedics</li> </ul>	
<b>Fry Fire District</b>	4817 S. Apache Ave., Sierra Vista, AZ 85650	Business (520) 378-3276, ext. 13 Fax (520) 378-0227 Pager (520) 378-9045 (asst. chief) Cell (520) 249-5079	Chief Hubert F. Jackson

**APPENDIX G  
RESPONSE RESOURCES**

**B. COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA**

<p><b><u>EQUIPMENT:</u></b></p> <p><u>Vehicles:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 2001 Tender (2,000 gal.)</li><li>- 2001 Tender (4,000 gal.)</li><li>- 1993 Heavy rescue vehicle</li><li>- 1993 Air unit</li><li>- Hazardous materials response trailer</li><li>- 2001 EMS light rescue truck</li><li>- 1985 maintenance vehicle</li><li>- 2001 command vehicle</li><li>- 1997 Brush Truck, type 6, 4X4 (250 gal.)</li><li>- 1989 Brush Truck, type 6, 4X4 (250 gal.)</li><li>- 1988 Brush Truck, type 6, 4X4 (250 gal.)</li><li>- 1996 structural vehicle, type 3 4X4 (500 gal.)</li><li>- 1989 structural vehicle, type 1 (2,000 gal.)</li><li>- 1986 structural vehicle, type 1 (1,000 gal.)</li><li>- 1976 structural vehicle, type 1 (1,000 gal.)</li><li>- 2001 ambulance w/ALS</li><li>- 1 1996 ambulance w/ALS</li><li>- 2 1994 ambulances w/ALS</li><li>- 2002 ambulance w/ALS</li><li>- 50 person trauma unit</li></ul> <p><u>Communication Equipment:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 19 mobile radios</li><li>- 47 handheld radios</li><li>- 3 bases</li></ul>	<p><b><u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u></b></p> <p><u>Response Personnel:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 27 line personnel full time firefighting staff</li><li>- 5 fire staff</li><li>- 12 reserve firefighters</li><li>- 4 EMS volunteers</li><li>- 9 technicians</li></ul> <p><u>Responder Capabilities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- all firefighters, fire staff and reserves are all trained to First Responder Operations standards</li></ul>
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<b>Pirtleville Fire District</b>	404 Irvine Ave. Pirtleville, AZ 85626	(520) 364-5913	Tony Vaca
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u> <u>Vehicles:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1986 GMC Engine 4&amp;4 (250 gallons)</li> <li>- 1976 Dodge Pumper (1500 gallons)</li> </ul> <u>Communication Equipment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 10 portable radios</li> <li>- 3 mobile radios</li> </ul>		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u> <u>Response Personnel:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 14 volunteers</li> </ul> <u>Responder Capabilities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- First Response (5 individuals)</li> </ul>	
<b>Douglas Fire Department</b>	1400 10 <sup>th</sup> Street Douglas, AZ 85607	(520) 364-2481	Chief Richard Ross
<u>EQUIPMENT:</u> <u>Vehicles:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 4 fire engines</li> <li>- 4 ambulances</li> <li>- 1 rescue vehicle</li> <li>- 1 support vehicle</li> </ul> <u>Communication Equipment:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 18 portable radios</li> <li>- 14 mobile radios</li> <li>7 cell phones</li> </ul>		<u>EMERGENCY RESPONDERS:</u> <u>Response Personnel:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 25 individuals</li> </ul> <u>Responder Capabilities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Firefighter/paramedic (9 individuals)</li> <li>- Firefighter/Emergency Medical Technician (15 individuals)</li> <li>- Hazmat technician (4 individuals)</li> <li>- Fire investigators (4 individuals)</li> <li>- CPR certified (25 individuals)</li> <li>- Administration staff (2 individuals)</li> </ul>	

**APPENDIX H**  
**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION**



**APPENDIX H**  
**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM**

When any party is notified of an actual or threatened spill, release, fire or explosion of a hazardous substance conforming to this plan, the following information should be provided:

a. Reporting party (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address)/informante (nombre del funcionario o de él que responde, número de teléfono y dirección):
b. Suspected responsible party (name, telephone number, and address)/Probable entidad responsable (nombre, número de teléfono y dirección):
c. Description of incident (how the release, spill, fire, or explosion occurred)/descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió la fuga, el derrame, el fuego o la explosión):
d. Date and time of incident/fecha y hora del incidente:



**APPENDIX H**  
**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM**

e. Vehicle identification number/número de identificación del vehículo:
f. Location/lugar:
g. Type of container and capacity/tipo de contenedor y capacidad:
h. Specific identifiers (e.g., cross road, railroad milepost)/identificadores específicos (e.g., intersección, kilómetro de la vía del ferrocarril):
i. Hazardous substances involved/sustancias peligrosas involucradas:

**APPENDIX H**  
**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM**

j. Quantity/cantidad:

k. Spill or release to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water?/derrame o escape al aire, suelo o agua:  
¿hacia dónde va? ¿qué cantidad va al agua?:

l. Corrective actions taken/acciones de corrección tomadas:

m. Roads closed/caminos cerrados:

**APPENDIX H**  
**EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION FORM**

<p>n. Number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations/número de muertos, heridos o evacuaciones:</p>          
<p>o. Other notifications made/otras notificaciones hechas:</p>          
<p>p. Additional comments/comentarios adicionales:</p>          

**APPENDIX I**  
**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**



**APPENDIX I  
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>ENGLISH</b>		<b>SPANISH</b>	
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	ADEQ	Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona
ALS	Advanced Life Support	ALS	Sostenimiento Permanente de Vida
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes	ARS	Estatutos Revisados de Arizona
BEPC	Binational Emergency Planning Committee	CBPE	Comité Binacional de Planeación de Emergencias
CENACOM	National Communications Center (Mexico)	CENACOM	Centro Nacional de Comunicaciones (México)
CENAPRED	National Disaster Prevention Center (Mexico)	CENAPRED	Centro Nacional de Prevención de Desastres (México)
CEPPO	Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Office (U.S. EPA)	CEPPO	Oficina de Preparación y Prevención de Emergencias Químicas (E.U.)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S.)	CERCLA	Ley General de Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad (E.U.)
CHEMTREK	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (U.S.)	CHEMTREK	Centro de Transportación Emergente de Químicos
CHRIS/HACS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System / Hazardous Assessment Computer System (U.S.)	CHRIS/HACS	Sistema de Información de Respuestas de Químicos Peligrosos / Sistema Computacional Evaluativo de Riesgos
CIS	Chemical Information Systems (U.S. EPA and National Institutes of Health)	CIS	Sistemas de Información de Químicos (U.S. EPA e Institutos Nacionales de Salud)
CNA	National Water Commission (Mexico)	CNA	Comisión Nacional del Agua (México)
COSC	City On Scene Coordinator	CMEE	Coordinador Municipal en Escena
CVSS	Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist (U.S.)	CVSS	Especialista en Seguridad de Vehículos Comerciales (E.U.)
CWA	Clean Water Act (U.S.)	CWA	Ley de Agua Sana (E.U.)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	DOE	Departamento de Energía (E.U.)
DPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety	DPS	Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Arizona
EHS	Extremely hazardous substance	EHS	Sustancia extremadamente peligrosa
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	COE	Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	SME	Servicios Médicos de Emergencia
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)	EPA	Agencia de Protección Ambiental (E.U.)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (U.S.)	EPCRA	Acta de Planeación de Emergencias y Derecho de Conocimiento de la Comunidad (E.U.)
ERT	Environmental Response Team	ERT	Equipo de Respuesta Ambiental
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency (U.S.)	FEMA	Agencia Federal para el Manejo de Emergencias (E.U.)
FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator	CFEE	Coordinador Federal en Escena

## APPENDIX I

### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ENGLISH		SPANISH	
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	MP	Materiales Peligrosos
IBWC	International Boundary and Water Commission	CILA	Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas
IC	Incident Commander	CI	Comandante del Incidente
ICP	Incident Command Post	PMI	Puesto de Mando del Incidente
ICS	Incident Command System	SMI	Sistema de Mando del Incidente
INE	National Institute of Ecology (Mexico)	INE	Instituto Nacional de Ecología (México)
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Service (U.S.)	INS	Servicio de Migración y Naturalización (E.U.)
ISJRT	Issue/Incident Specific Joint Response Team	ERCIE	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta de Asunto/Incidente Específico
JCP	Joint Contingency Plan	PCC	Plan Conjunto de Contingencias
JRT	Joint Response Team	ERC	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee	LEPC	Comité Local de Planeación de Emergencias
MICU	Mobile Intensive Care Unit	UMCI	Unidad Móvil de Cuidado Intensivo
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (U.S.)	NCP	Plan Nacional de Contingencias por Contaminación de Petróleo y Sustancias Peligrosas
NRC	National Response Center (U.S.)	NRC	Centro Nacional de Respuesta (E.U.)
NRT	National Response Team (U.S.)	NRT	Equipo Nacional de Respuesta (E.U.)
OHM-TADS	EPA Office of Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (U.S.)	OHM-TADS	Oficina de Materiales Peligrosos de la EPA, Sistema de Datos de Apoyo Técnico (E.U.)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act (U.S.)	OPA	Decreto de Contaminación de Aceites (E.U.)
OSC	On Scene Coordinator	CEE	Coordinador en Escena
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration (U.S.)	OSHA	Administración de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo (E.U.)
PROFEPA	Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (Mexico)	PROFEPA	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (México)
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network	PSTN	Red Equipo de Seguridad contra Pesticidas
REDI	Arizona Rural Economic Development Initiative	REDI	Iniciativa de Desarrollo Económico Rural de Arizona
RP	Responsible Party	PR	Parte Responsable
RRT	Regional Response Team (U.S.)	RRT	Equipo de Respuesta Regional (E.U.)
SARA Title III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) (U.S.)	SARA Título III	Ley de Planeación de Emergencias y del Derecho-de-Estar-Informados de la Comunidad de 1986 de la Ley de Enmiendas y Reautorización del Superfondo (E.U.)
SBR	Sequencing Batch Reactor	SBR	Reactor de Cargas en Secuencia

**APPENDIX I  
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>ENGLISH</b>		<b>SPANISH</b>	
SEMARNAT	Secretariat of Environment and Natural Resources (Mexico)	SEMARNAT	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales (México)
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (U.S.)	SERC	Comisión Estatal de Respuesta a Emergencias (E.U.)
SINAPROC	National Civil Protection System (Mexico)	SINAPROC	Sistema Nacional de Protección Civil (México)
SITREP	Situation Report	REPSIT	Reporte de Situación
SOP	Standard Operating Protocols	SOP	Protocolos Normales de Operación
SOSC	State On Scene Coordinator	CEEE	Coordinador Estatal en Escena
SSO	Site Safety Officer	OSS	Oficial de Seguridad en en Sitio
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard (U.S.)	USCG	Guardia Costera de los E.U. (E.U.)
WQARF	State of Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund	WQARF	Fondo Revolvente de la Oficina Estatal para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua del Estado de Arizona





**APPENDIX J**  
**DEFINITIONS**



## APPENDIX J

### DEFINITIONS

Area Contingency Plan: As defined by sections 311(a) (19) and (j) (4) of CWA, as amended by OPA, means the plan prepared by an Area Committee, that in conjunction with the NCP, shall address the removal of a discharge including a worst-case discharge and the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, off-shore facility, or on-shore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

Cleanup: For the purposes of this document, cleanup refers to the removal and/or treatment of oil, hazardous substances, and/or the waste or contaminated materials generated by the incident. Cleanup includes restoration of the site and its natural resources.

Decontamination: The removal of hazardous substances from personnel and their equipment necessary to prevent adverse health effects and secondary contamination.

Discharge: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.

Drinking Water Supply: As defined by section 101(7) of CERCLA, means any raw or finished water source that is or may be used by a public water system (as defined in the Safe Drinking Water Act) or as drinking water by one or more individuals.

Environment: The atmosphere, land surface or subsurface strata, and surface and ground waters, including the natural resources contained therein, such as fish, wildlife, forests, farm and pasture lands, rivers, streams, aquifers, and all other components of the ecosystem.

Environmentally Sensitive Area: An especially delicate or sensitive natural resource that requires protection in the event of a pollution incident.

Ground Water: As defined by section 101(12) of CERCLA, water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

Hazardous Material: Any non-radioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which, when uncontrolled may be harmful to humans, animals, or the environment including, but not limited to, substances otherwise defined as hazardous wastes, dangerous wastes, extremely hazardous wastes, oil or pollutants.

Incident: Any event that results in a discharge of oil or hazardous materials. Action by emergency service personnel may be required to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC): A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare local oil and hazardous materials spill response plans as per the mandates of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Title III.

Natural Resources: Land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC): The government official at an incident scene responsible for coordinating response activities.

## **APPENDIX J**

### **DEFINITIONS**

Pollutant or Contaminant: Includes but is not limited to any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation or physiological malfunctions, or physical or reproductive deformations in such organisms and their offspring.

Regional Response Team (RRT): The federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected federal and state agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

Release: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants into the environment including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. It excludes: (a) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a work place; (b) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine; and (c) the normal application of fertilizer.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): A group of officials appointed by the state governor to implement the provisions of Title III of the Federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). The SERC approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substances Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

**APPENDIX K**  
**REVISION DIARY**



**APPENDIX K**  
**REVISION DIARY**

<b>REVISION DIARY</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<b>DATE</b>
1. Original Signing of the Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan	





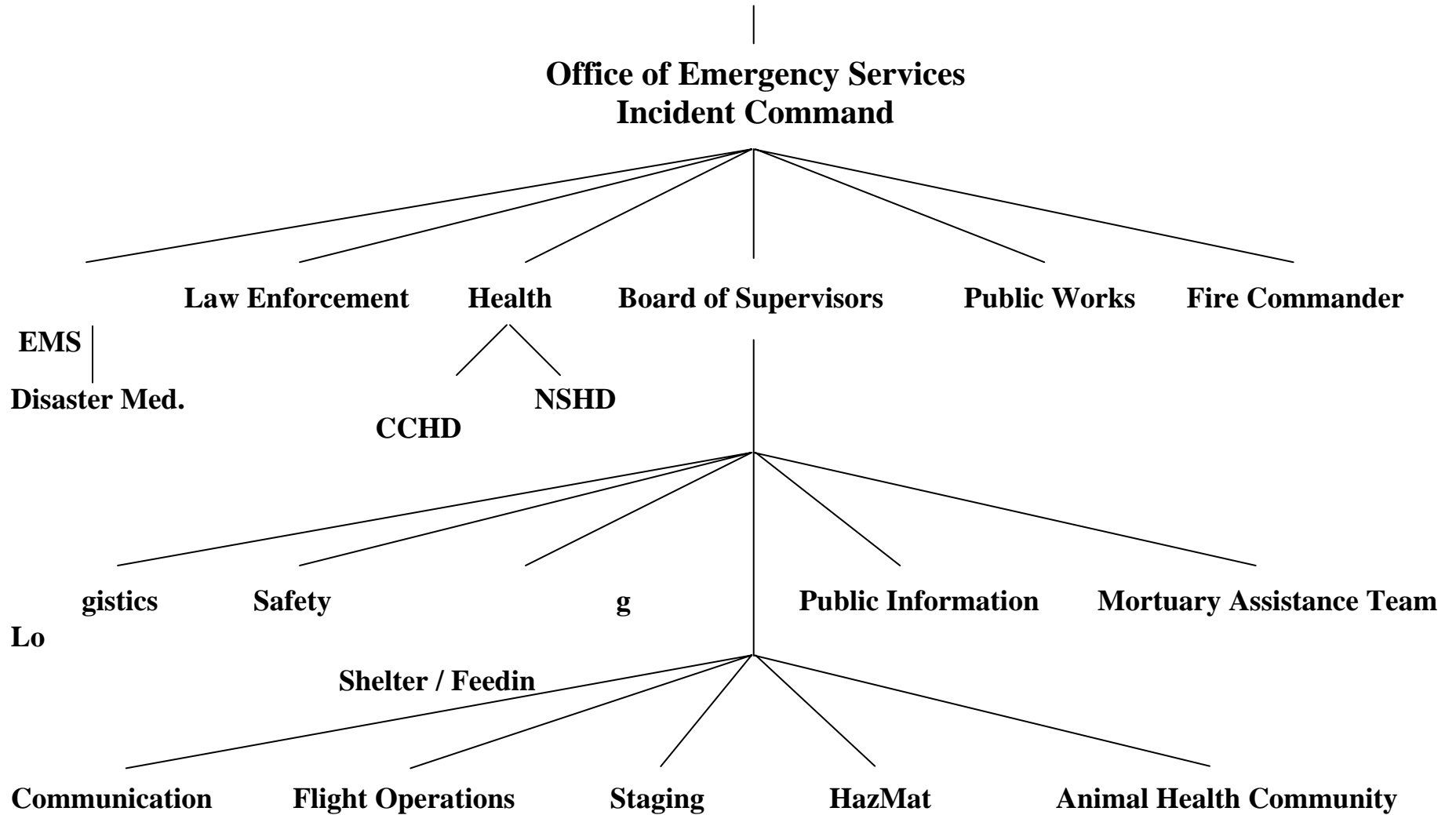
## **APPENDIX L**

### **CROSS BORDER CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM**



# APPENDIX L

## CROSS BORDER CRITICAL INCIDENT RESPONSE TEAM





## **MAPS**





Source: Digital Chart of the World; La Paz 100 km Border Buffer (1999)

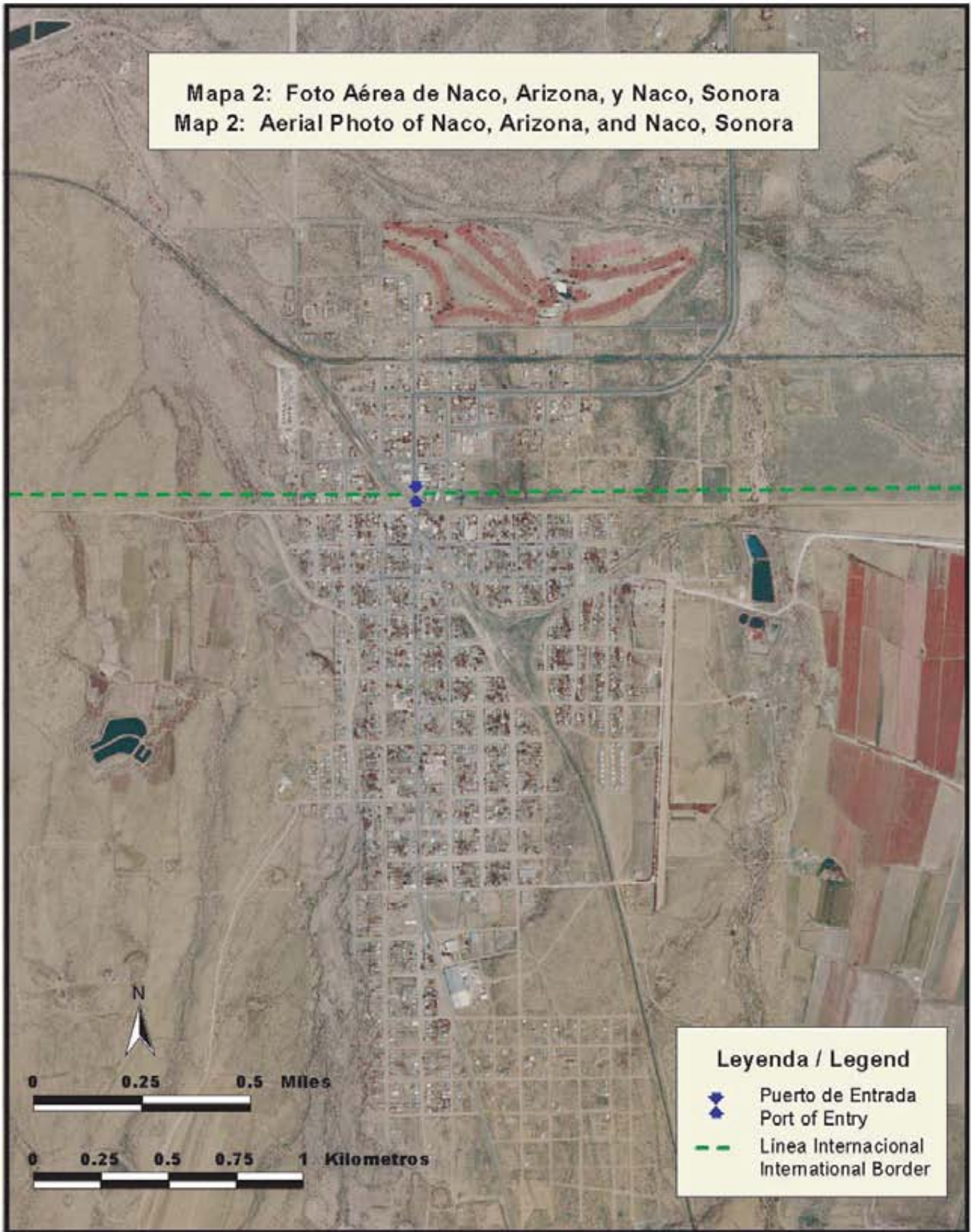
Fuente: Carta Digital del Mundo; 100 km de Franja Fronteriza La Paz

Plan Binacional de Prevención y Atención de Contingencias  
 Entre Naco, Sonora y Naco, Arizona  
 Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan  
 Between Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora  
 4 de octubre del 2002 / October 4, 2002

Mapa 1: Ciudades Hermanas México-EEUU  
 Map 1: U.S.-Mexico Sister Cities



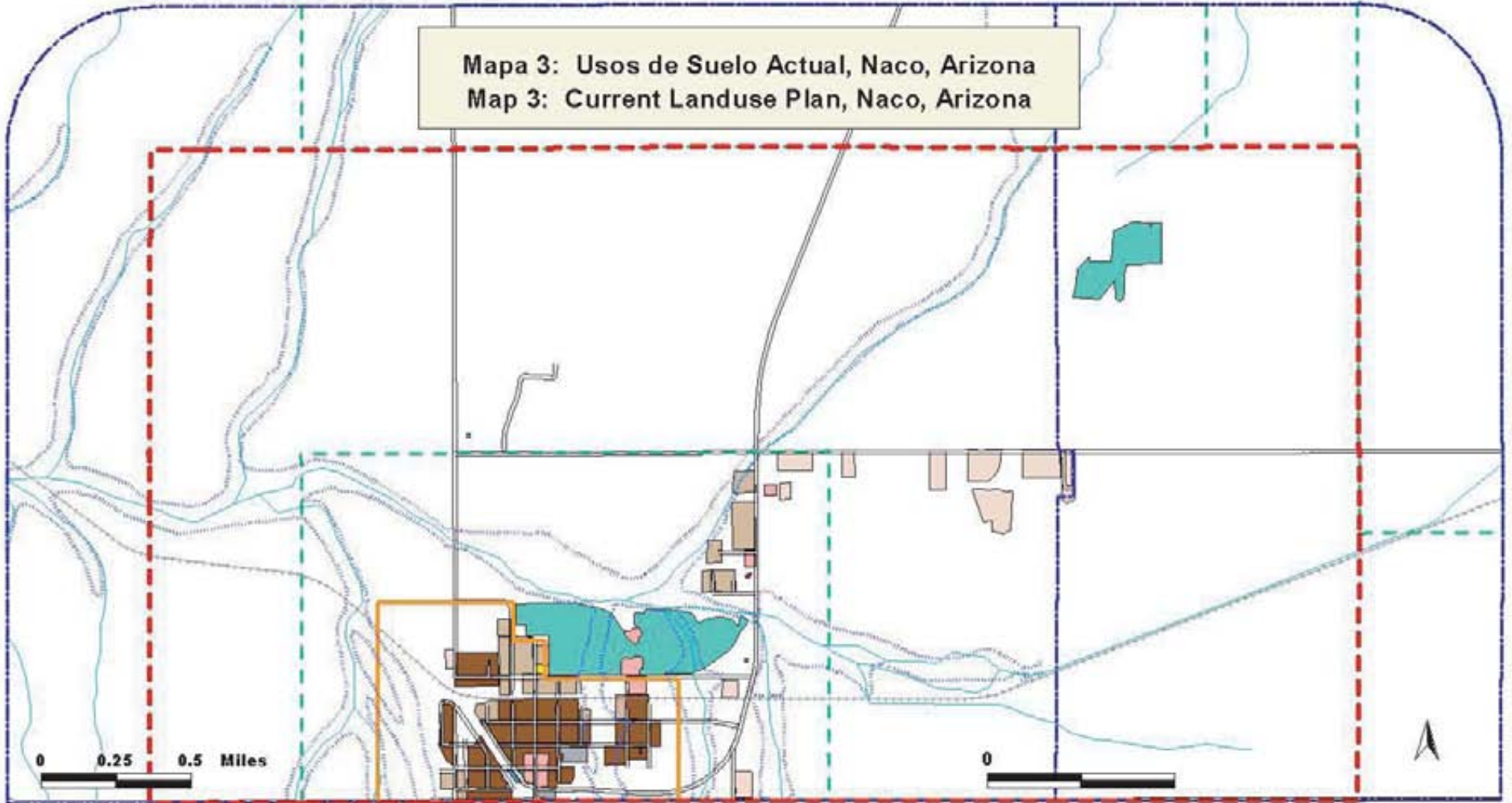
**Mapa 2: Foto Aérea de Naco, Arizona, y Naco, Sonora**  
**Map 2: Aerial Photo of Naco, Arizona, and Naco, Sonora**



**Leyenda / Legend**

- ◆ Puerto de Entrada  
Port of Entry
- Línea Internacional  
International Border

**Mapa 3: Usos de Suelo Actual, Naco, Arizona**  
**Map 3: Current Landuse Plan, Naco, Arizona**



**Ley**

Existing Landuse

- Business (Retail and Service)
- High Density Residential
- Industry & Related Uses
- Low Density Residential
- Medium Density Residential
- Open Space
- Public Facilities
- Recreational Open Space
- Utilities and Communication

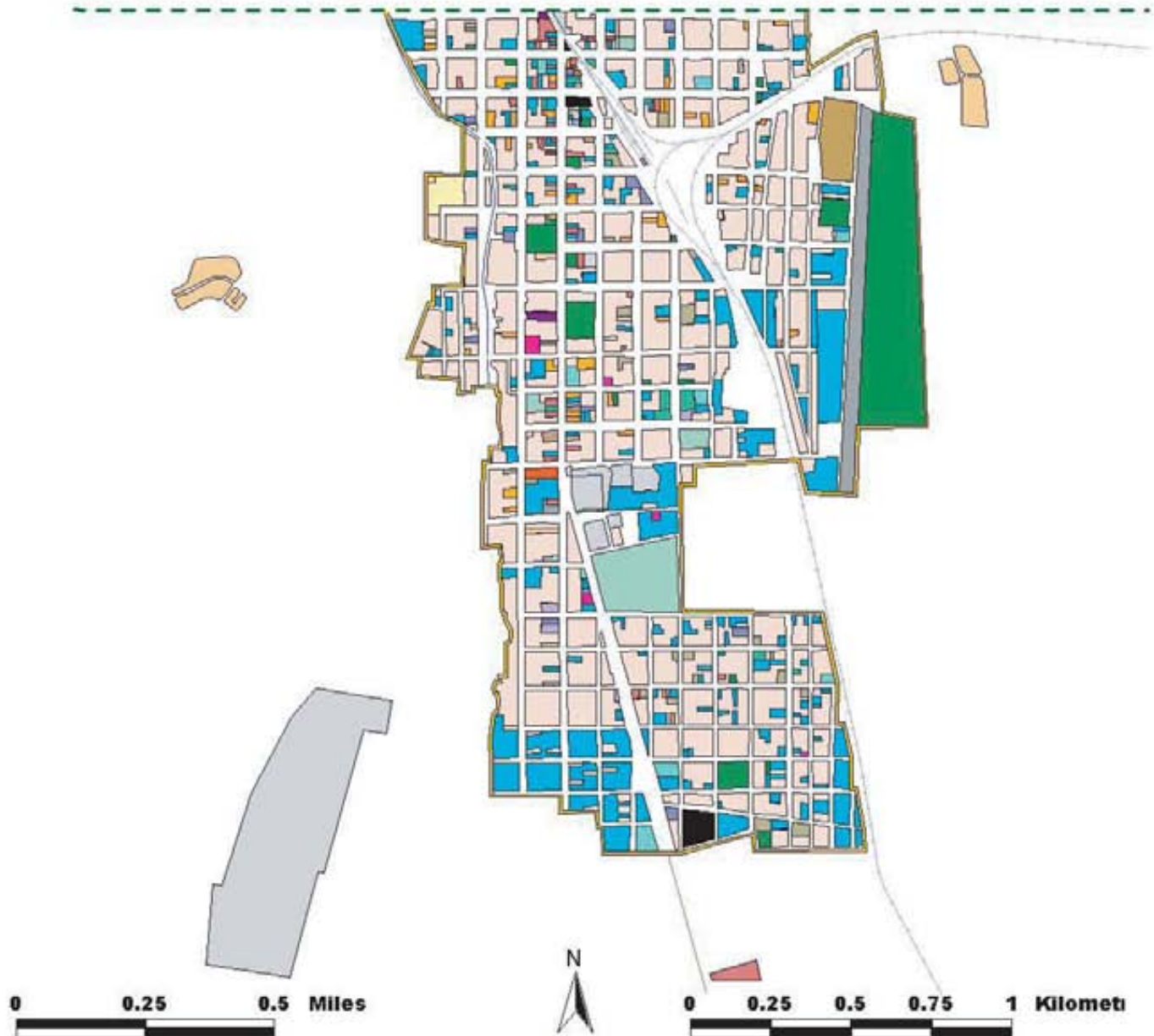


Source: Cochise County  
 Geographic Information  
 Systems, 2002

Plan Binacional de Prevención y Atención de Contingencias  
 Entre Naco, Sonora y Naco, Arizona  
 Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan  
 Between Naco, Arizona and Naco, Sonora  
 4 de octubre del 2002 / October 4, 2002



**Mapa 4: Usos de Suelo Actual, Naco, Sonora**  
**Map 4: Current Landuse Plan, Naco, Sonora**



**Leyenda / Legend**

Línea Divisoria Internacional  
Via Ferrea

Vialidad Microregional (Estatal)

Canal Pluvial Revestido  
Limite del Area Urbana Actual

Usos de Suelo Actual / Current Landuse

- Almacenes Bodegas Ventas al Mayo
- Alojamiento Temporal Mito
- Alojamiento Temporal Restringido
- Centro De Diversión
- Centros Comerciales
- Comercio y Servicio de Impacto Mayor
- Comercio y Servicios Con Casa Habitación
- Comercios Y Servicios Basicos

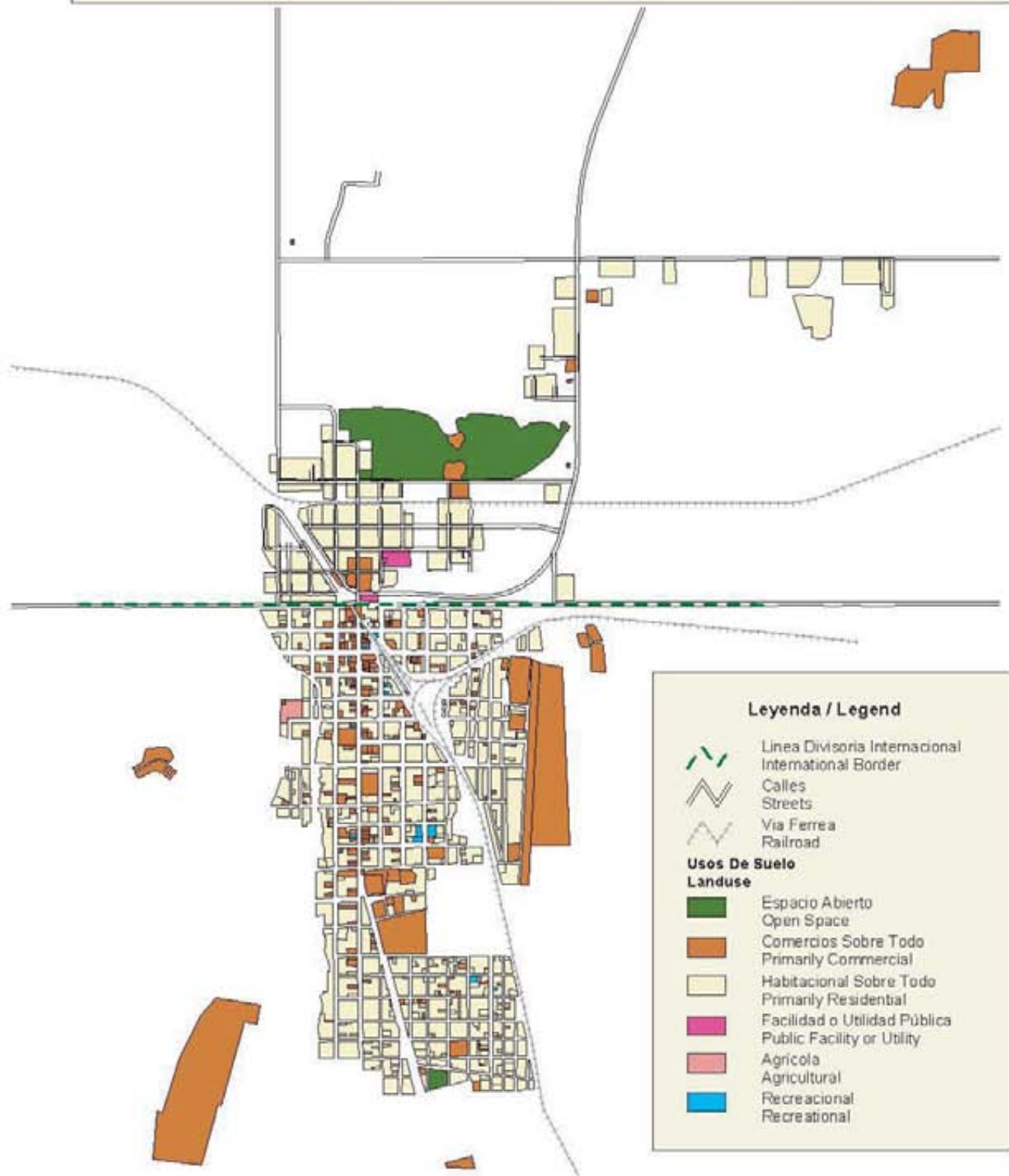
- Comercios Y Servicios Especializ.
- Equipamiento Barrial
- Equipamiento Especial
- Equipamiento General
- Equipamiento Regional
- Espacios Abiertos
- Establos Y Zahurdas
- Habitacional

- Industria De Alto Impacto
- Industria De Bajo Impacto
- Instalaciones De Infraestructura
- Oficinas De Pequena Escala
- Oficinas Generales
- Predios Baldios
- Talleres De Servicios y Ventas Especializadas
- Venta De Vehiculos y Maquinara




Fuente: Secretaría de Infraestructura Urbana y Ecología del Estado de Sonora (SIUE), 2002  
 Source: Secretary of Urban Infrastructure and Ecology, State of Sonora, 2002

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**Mapa 5: Usos de Suelo Generalizados, Naco, Sonora, y Naco, Arizona**  
**Map 5: Generalized Landuse Plan, Naco, Sonora, and Naco, Arizona**



**Leyenda / Legend**

-  Línea Divisoria Internacional  
International Border
-  Calles  
Streets
-  Via Ferrea  
Railroad

**Usos De Suelo  
Landuse**

-  Espacio Abierto  
Open Space
-  Comercios Sobre Todo  
Primarily Commercial
-  Habitacional Sobre Todo  
Primarily Residential
-  Facilidad o Utilidad Pública  
Public Facility or Utility
-  Agrícola  
Agricultural
-  Recreacional  
Recreational

0 0.5 1 Miles



0.5 0 0.5 1 Kilómetro